The Centre Reporter.

VOL. XC. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1917. NO. 31

ROBERT NEFF WINS W. C. T. U. ESSAY CONTEST

Writes Best Composition on "Alcohol and the Human Body."—Twenty-Three High School Students Write on the Subject.

The cash prizes of $3.00, $2.00 and $1.00 for the best compositions on the subject, "Alcohol and the Human Body," offered by the local W. C. T. U., to students in the Centre Hall High school, were won by Robert Neff, Lillian Emery, and Floyd Jordan, in the order named. Twenty-three compositions were prepared on the subject by as many students, and the judges—Rev. D. S. Kurtz, W. W. Kerlin, and Edward Bailey—after due consideration, decided that the students named were entitled to the cash prizes. Honorable mention was accorded Lynn Bitner and Margaret Emery. The essay winning first prize is printed herewith in full:

"ALCOHOL AND THE HUMAN BODY."

That alcohol is harmful to the human body is shown by the drunkard who loses all control of himself. When a man is no longer master of himself there must be some very harmful influence which causes this. Furthermore if a man loses control of himself very frequently it may become permanent.

Alcohol affects the nervous system. The man who drinks does not have as steady nerves as the man who does not drink. This is proven by the marksmanship of the men who compose the European armies. The men who are users of alcoholic liquors are not as good marksmen as those who do not use alcohol in any form.

Practically all of the European nations have abolished or limited to a great extent, the sale and use of alcoholic liquors. This would not have been done if alcohol was not harmful.

When alcohol is used to soothe pain it paralyzes the nerves but does not remove the cause of the pain.

The brain is ordinarily very soft. It can hardly be handled without destroying its original shape. If alcohol is used freely the brain becomes hardened and is unfit for the duties it has to perform.

Alcohol hardens the tissues of the body so that they cannot do their work efficiently. The stomach is the first organ of the body to be seriously affected by alcohol. The ordinary color of the lining of the stomach is pink and the gastric juice is thin and colorless. After alcohol is used for some time the lining of the stomach becomes red, showing that it is inflamed and the gastric juice becomes thick and sometimes contains blood from the sore places.

If alcohol is used freely the liver becomes shrunken and hard and almost useless. The outside becomes covered with little knobs.

Alcohol weakens the heart by causing it to beat rapidly and tiring it out. It also produces fatty tissues around the heart which cramps it and makes it beat harder.

The effect of alcohol upon children whose parents use alcohol freely is shown by the example given by a prominent physician. Seventy-seven per cent. of the first generation were moral or physical defectives. Ninety-six per cent. of the second generation were defective, and all of the third generation were insane, idiots, hysterical, or epileptic.

People who do not use alcohol in any form have an average chance of living forty-five years. People who use alcohol have an average chance of living fifteen years.

That people become insane from the use of alcohol is proven by the fact that from twenty-five to fifty per cent. of the inmates of insane asylums of both England and the United States are users of alcoholic liquors.

A large number of the inmates of penitentiaries are users of alcoholic liquors. Men under the influence of alcohol very often commit crimes of which they are not conscious.

Alcohol is often used to allay hunger but it is of use in this respect simply because it destroys the appetite and the power of digesting food.

Therefore since these facts have been proven and a majority of the thinking people believe it to be true, alcohol must be harmful to the human body.

Mifflinburg Has Free Delivery.

Wednesday, August 1st, Village Free Delivery Service was established in Mifflinburg, with two carriers—Clarence F. Shoemaker for the East Ward and Nevin Barnitz for the West Ward, both active young men who creditably passed the civil service examination.

Zettle Reunion, August 25.

The Zettle families will hold their annual reunion in George Gentzel's grove, in Georges Valley, on Saturday, August 25th. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

SATURDAY FIRST DAY TO APPEAR FOR EXAMINATION FOR DRAFT.

Examining Board Calls 153 Men.—Will Take Four Days to Complete the Work.—More Men Likely to Be Called.

Centre county's examining board in the conscript army for raising the county's quota of sixty-two men, will have a busy time this week examining the one-hundred and fifty-two registrants to whom notices to appear for examination were mailed on Monday and Tuesday. The board has called thirty-three for examination on Saturday, thirty-seven for Monday, forty-six for Tuesday, and thirty-six for Wednesday.

Yesterday (Wednesday) was set aside as "special day" for the convenience of those who would have found it impossible to appear on the days specified, and who requested that they be examined on Wednesday. These registrants were mostly from Philipsburg and Rush township.

The board has not yet received official notice regarding Centre county's quota, but is working on the supposition that the number will be around six y-two.

Anticipating a possible raise in the quota figure the board has prepared more summons for mailing to registrants, commencing with No. 153.

The following is a list of those who have been called to appear for examination:

Serial No.	Order No.	Name and Address on Registration Card.
258	1	Meyer, Frederick E., Bellefonte.
2522	2	Thomas, George D. Osceola Mills, R. F. D. No. 2
458	3	Snyder, Chas. E. Philipsburg.
1436	4	Dearmit, Clarence E., Warriors Mark.
2624	5	Koblichik, Andy, Clarence.
854	6	Given, Guy C., State College.
1894	7	Orner, Alfred L. Monument.
1878	8	Winslow, Melvin, Blanchard.
1095	9	Weaver, John H., Bellefonte, R. F. D. No. 4.
2022	10	Hartsock, Paul C., Port Matilda.
1455	11	Luke, Benjamin H., Warriors Mark.
783	12	Shaw, Neil, Snow Shoe,
1813	13	Beaty, Robert S., Blanchard.
2787	14	Lyons, Peter, Bellefonte
1858	15	Miller, Ellery M., Howard R. F. D. No. 2.
2389	16	Pielick, Paul, Powelton.
1752	17	Lucas, Richard W., Howard.
2494	18	Nyman, Chas. E., Osceola Mills.
3082	19	Swartz, Lewis C, Hublersburg.
1117	20	Curtin, Harry H., Curtin.
1572	21	Arney, Chas. F., Aaronsburg.
2762	22	Yandes, Milford, Moshannon.
1748	23	Holter, William H., Howard.
2195	24	Blazosky, John, Philipsburg.
837	25	Ellis, John, State College.
2036	26	Stine, Wm. T., Benore.
337	27	Schenck, Vinton R., Howard.
676	28	Pluebell, Joseph B., Philipsburg.
275	29	Whiteman, John, Centre Hall.
509	30	Fleming, Henry F., Philipsburg.
1185	31	Walker, Lloyd C., Runville.
564	32	Nelson, Alton P., Philipsburg.
2166	33	Brown, James F., Centre Hall, R. F. D.
945	34	Parks, Lytle R., State College.
1913	35	Decker, Jas. W., Nittany.
596	36	Wade, Orie, Philipsburg.
3067	37	Deitrich, David A., Hublersburg.
2620	38	Klapek, Micheal J., Kato.
2936	39	Justice, Homer E., Bellefonte.
1267	40	Reish, Frank E., Oak Hall.
2148	41	Kifer, Clarence W., Spring Mills.
536	42	Jacobs, Bruce K., Clearfield, 904 Dorsey St.
1495	43	Corman, Elmer H., Spring Mills.
2453	44	Gates, Paul, Osceola Mills.
548	45	Lytle, Robert, Philipsburg.
126	46	Bowen, Wm. J., Bellefonte.
3070	47	Deitrich, Leisie J., Hublersburg.
1679	48	Johnsonbaugh, Alvin W., Linden Hall.
1237	49	Horner, Harry H., State College.
784	50	Stouffer, Elwood T., Snow Shoe.
1732	51	Bland, John, Howard.
755	52	Kelley, Leo H., Snow Shoe.
107	53	Walker, Ivan, Bellefonte.
1546	54	Immel, George, Spring Mills.
1563	55	Schaeffer, Thos. E., Spring Mills.
2099	56	Wingard, Allen R., Coburn.

(Continued on inside page.)

$1,186 DUE POTTER TOWNSHIP AS CASH ROAD TAX BONUS.

$929,335 to be Distributed Among the Townships of the State This Year.—Bonus Money to be Expended for Certain Purposes Only.

During the next two years $1,873,470.40 will be distributed to the second class townships of the State, this sum representing the State's share of the cash road tax bonus. State Highway Commissioner Black now is certifying the amount due in the various townships to the Auditor General. During 1917, $929,335.20 will be distributed, of which sum, $727,375.34 covers the bonus for 1910 and $201,959.86 for 1912.

The 1911 bonus amounts to $944,135.20, which will be distributed to the townships during 1918, as the law does not permit the entire appropriation during any one year.

The law requires that townships must file annual reports with the Bureau of Township Highways, of the State Highway Department, before they may receive this bonus; also they must file an agreement with the State Highway Department, setting forth the purpose for which the township and State money will be spent. The State bonus money must be expended for one or more of the following purposes:

Buying and installing concrete, cast iron, or corrugated pipe and installing concrete or stone masonry headwalls; for the construction of concrete culverts and of concrete or of steel bridges, according to plans approved by the Bureau of Township Highway; for permanent grading, widening or straightening roads; for the construction of brick, concrete, macadam, slag, gravel, or flint roads; for the construction of concrete, or concrete and stone masonry retaining walls to support roads and for the township's share of the cost of State-aid road construction.

After all disbursements of the township cash road tax bonus fund as provided by the 1917 Legislature, shall have been made, there still will remain unpaid the bonus for the years 1913 and 1914. Future Legislatures must provide for the payment of this amount. Because the deficit was increasing so rapidly, the 1915 Legislature suspended the bonus feature until such time as all back amounts were paid in full to the townships.

CENTRE COUNTY

Townships	Treasurer's Names	Addresses	Balance Due 1910	Balance Due 1912	Total Bal. Due & Payable Year 1917
Benner	John S. Spearly	Bellefonte	$ 1,018 98	$ 219 89	$ 1,238 87
Boggs	Lemuel Bierly	Milesburg	862 82	168 45	1,030 27
Burnside	William Hipple	Pine Glen	239 75	43 68	283 43
College	John Mitchell	Lemont	587 33	104 29	691 62
Curtin	George Weaver	Howard	528 24	98 02	526 26
Ferguson	F. H. Swabb	Pine Grove Mills		188 49	188 49
Gregg	Eman. Eungard	Centre Hall	951 98	192 98	1,144 96
Haines	Frank Keister	Aaronsburg	575 54	102 96	678 50
Halfmoon	D. H Way	Waddle	333 13	78 22	411 35
Harris	J. A. Gingerich	Boalsburg	350 10	77 96	428 06
Howard	F. M. Pletcher	Howard		87 08	87 08
Huston	Frank Dillon	Julian	286 25	78 72	364 97
Liberty	W. H Austin	Blanchard	372 68	131 01	503 69
Marion	B. F. Vonada	Nittany	231 28	69 31	300 59
Miles	A. N. Corman	Rebersburg	507 82	110 43	618 25
Patton	J. W. Blair	Waddle	552 43	108 10	660 53
Penn	J. H. Corman	Coburn	372 26	69 34	441 60
Potter	S. C. Brungart	Centre Hall	937 56	248 51	1,186 07
Rush	T. R. Dubbs	Philipsburg	888 23	209 12	1,097 35
Snow Shoe	David Chambers	Clarence	466 90	97 19	564 09
Spring	Frank Wion	Bellefonte	423 66	103 83	527 49
Taylor	Vinton Beckwith	Port Matilda	321 15	50 93	372 08
Union	David Custer	Fleming	358 91	90 00	448 91
Walker	J. H. Beck	Nittany	568 95	98 67	667 62
Worth	Dennis Reese	Port Matilda	442 94	77 24	520 18
Totals			$12,177 89	$2,904 42	$15,082 31

Bellefonte Boy Killed in Auto Wreck.

Oscar Brown, of Bellefonte, aged about eighteen years, was killed in an auto wreck near Snydertown, Friday morning about four o'clock. He was in company with four companions, all of Bellefonte, and the crowd, as a result of drinking, was seized with the speed craze, driving their car at a speed said to have been between fifty and sixty miles an hour. Striking a stone in the road the car swerved to the side and upset. Brown was pinned beneath and his companions, panic stricken, left the boy to his doom, while they ran in all directions seeking help. After securing the aid of a farmer the car was lifted and it was discovered that Brown was dead, the heavy auto having fallen on his neck, choking the life out of him. A little presence of mind on the part of his companions would have averted his death.

The car was a Hudson Six, and was the property of Clyde Blackford, the restaurant keeper, of Bellefonte. Blackford had returned from a trip to Lock Haven at about eleven o'clock, and permitted the boys to use the machine for a joy ride. It is said that they took with them several bottles of whiskey.

The jury in the coroner's inquest stated that Blackford merits severe censure for permitting the boys to take his car at such an hour at night for the purpose intended.

SAVE! SAVE!! SAVE!!!

Is the Cry of Food Administrator Hoover.—Win the War By Giving Your Own Daily Service.

Save the wheat. One wheatless meal a day. Use corn, oatmeal, rye or barley bread and non-wheat breakfast foods. Cut the loaf on the table and only as required. Use stale bread for cooking, toast, etc. Eat less cake and pastry. Our wheat harvest is far below normal. If each person weekly saves one pound of wheat floor, that means 150,000,000 more bushels of wheat for the Allies to mix in their bread.

Save the meat. Beef, mutton or pork not more than once daily. At the meat meal serve small portions, and stews instead of steaks. Make made-dishes of all left-overs. We are today killing the dairy cows and female calves as the result of high price. Therefore eat less and eat no young meat. If we save an ounce of meat each day per person, we will have additional supply equal to 2,2000,000 cattle.

Save the fats. We are the world's greatest fat wasters. Fat is food. Butter is essential for the growth and the health of children. Use butter on the table as usual but not in cooking. Other fats are as good. Reduce use of fried foods. Save daily one-third ounce animal fats. Soap contains fats. Do not waste it. Make your own washing soap at home out of the saved fats.

Save the sugar. Sugar is scarcer. We use today three time as much per person as our Allies. So there may be enough for all at a reasonable price, use less candy and sweet drinks. Do not stint sugar in putting up fruit and jams. They will save butter. If everyone in America saves one ounce of sugar daily, it means 1,100,000 tons for the year.

Save the fuel. Coal comes from a distance and our railways are overburdened hauling war material. Help relieve them by burning fewer fires. Use wood when you can get it.

Use the perishable foods. Fruits and vegetables we have in abundance. As a nation we eat too little green stuffs. Double their use and improve your health. Store potatoes and other roots properly and they will keep. Begin now to can or dry all surplus garden products.

GENERAL RULES.

Buy less, serve smaller portions.

Preach the "Gospel of the Clean Plate"

Don't eat a fourth meal.

Don't limit the plain food for growing children.

Watch out for the wastes in the community.

Full garbage pails in America mean empty pails in America and Europe.

If the more fortunate of our people will avoid waste and eat no more than they need, the high cost of living problem of the less fortunate will be solved.

Issued Wedding Announcements.

The Reporter acknowledges the receipt of announcement by Mr. and Mrs. John Wilkinson, of Chicago, of the marriage of their daughter, Miss Anna Wilkinson, to John Joseph Cameron, on Tuesday, July 31st.

Ziegler Reunion, August 11th.

The Ziegler reunion will be held on the fair grounds, Bellefonte, on Saturday of this week.

Transfer of Real Estate.

Eliza Smith's Exrs. to Llyod R. Smith, tract of land in Potter Twp.; $9646.

Corn on the cob is in order.

DEATHS.

Mrs. Christanna Moyer, wife of James M. Moyer, proprietor of the Potters Mills hotel, died at her home in that place Wednesday noon of last week, after a lenghtly illness. About five weeks ago she suffered a paralytic stroke and was compelled to take her bed, since which time she lingered between life and death, being unconscious for periods of time.

Mrs. Moyer was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Jordan and was born at Boalsburg sixty-two years ago. Prior to their moving to Potters Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Moyer resided at Spring Bank, near Millheim. Their union was blessed with three children, all of whom survive, together with the husband. The children are: Mifflin Moyer, of Reberaburg; Madison Moyer, of Potters Mills, and Mrs. Anna Cunningham, of Los Angles, California. One brother, Peter B. Jordan, of Colyer, and two sisters, Mrs. Rebecca Shennebarger, of Rock Rapids, Iowa, and Mrs. Emanuel Smith, of Potters Mills, also survive.

Funeral services were held in the Reformed church at Boalsburg on Saturday morning by Rev. S. C. Stover, after which burial was made in the cemetery adjoining. Mrs. Moyer was a consistent member of the Reformed church and a woman of kindly impulses.

James A. Decker died at his home in State College on Friday night at 11:15 o'clock. He sustained a paralytic stroke the Sunday previous and was unable to speak from that time until his death.

He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Decker and was born in Potter township, January 16, 1869, making his age past forty-eight years. He was engaged in the butcher business and also conducted the hotel at Pine Grove Mills for twenty or more years. He was in charge of the Grange Park boarding house during the week of the Encampment and Fair for several years within the past decade. For the past two years he was a resident of State College.

His wife and eight children survive, namely; J. Homer, Wilbur, R., Helen W., Dorothy H., all at home; Mrs. M. A. Foster, Mrs. Richard Markle, of Altoona; James E. Decker, of Bellefonte, and Mrs. John Auman, of Warriors Mark. His father, John D. Decker, of Potter township, two sisters—Martha and Alice—and three brothers—Thomas, of Milesburg; S. C. of Spring Mills, and Logan M., of Potter township, also survive.

Funeral services were held in the Reformed church at Boalsburg on Tuesday morning by S. C. Stover, assisted by Rev. Horn. The funeral cortege then proceeded to Tusseyville where interment was made.

Mrs. Clara (Garver) Schlottman, wife of Daniel Schlottman, died at her home in Pleasant Gap on Thursday afternoon of last week, aged sixty-two years. Twelve weeks ago she suffered a paralytic stroke and had never regained her former health. Funeral services were held in the M. E. church at Pleasant Gap on Monday morning and burial was made in the cemetery in Centre Hall. Her husband survives with no children, but five brothers and two sisters are left.

Dr. Thomas C. Van Tries, a prominent resident of Bellefonte, died in the Mercy hospital, Pittsburgh, Wednesday of last week. A stroke of paralysis hastened his death.

Dr. Van Tries was born at Potters Mills seventy-seven years ago. He was a graduate of several colleges and medical institutions, and practiced his profession first at Baileyville. He had oratorical ability and delivered a number of excellent lectures in various parts of the country.

His remains were interred in the Union cemetery at Bellefonte, on Friday morning.

Died at 89 Years of age.

Samuel Garis, of Tylersville, died at the home of his daughter in Nippenose valley, on Sunday, July 28th. Deceased was an uncle of Byron W. Garis, of Centre Hall, and was born on the Houston farm, east of Centre Hall, in 1828, making his age eighty-nine years. He is survived by two sons and five daughters; also one brother, John Garis, of Tylersville. Burial was made at Tylersville Tuesday of last week.

German Efforts Weaken.

The third year of the war sees the situation of the allies greatly improved. Germany's position is less favorable now than one or two years ago. In the principal theatre of conflict the entente group has shown a decided superiorty. Read our very interesting Chronology of the war on the inside page of this issue of The Reporter.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS

A. L. Duck, of Spring Mills, was a business caller at this office last Thursday.

George Kaup, veterinary surgeon, of Boalsburg, was a business visitor in town on Monday.

John Whiteman and Hayes Zettle, carpenters employed in the Johnstown district, were home over Sunday.

Joseph Gramley, of Battle Creek, Michigan, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Gramley, in Millheim.

Mrs. Clara Barnhart, of Bellefonte, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Spayd, in this place, for a few days the past week.

Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Horner, after spending several months with relatives about Tusseyville, returned to their home in Youngsville last week.

A fire-proof garage for Millheim is in the early stage of construction. C. H. Breon & Co. are putting up the building and hope to occupy it before winter.

Twenty-three loads of wheat were hauled in by George Heckman one day last week. It was a big day's work, although the day ended at six o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hockenbury, of West Brownsville, are at present on a vacation trip to Anderson, Indiana, where the latter's brother, Charles F. Spicher, lives.

Mrs. William Uhler, of Elkhart, Indiana, spent several days the past week in this section of the valley. Mrs. Uhler will be better known as Miss Grace Boyer, formerly a resident of Colyer.

The gardens in State College are to be inrpected by a committee appointed by the agriculture branch of the Public Safety Committee, in a week, and all showing gardens in good condition will be awarded certificates of excellence and have their names published.

Mrs. James S. Reish, of near Potters Mills, had her right ankle broken one day last week in a peculiar manner. She was in the act of milking a cow and when the flies became too annoying to old bossy she let drve her foot, striking Mrs. Reish such a blow on the ankle as to fracture it.

Miles Boob narrowly escaped drowning in the McMullen mill dam last Friday evening, says the Millheim Journal. A number of young men and boys were in bathing and Boob got into deep water and had gone down for the second time when Paul Meyer went to his rescue and got him ashore.

Elliot Smith, son of D. Frank Smith, was to Williamsport last Thursday to enter some branch of the war service, but found that nothing desirable was open. He is one of Potter township's young men who will likely be called in the second draft and his trip to Williamsport, although fruitless, is conclusive that he is not the sort desiring exemption.

Rev. R. R. Jones left on his vacation on Saturday morning. The first week he will spend at Mt. Gretna, assisting in the work of the annual missionary conference. The following week he will be at Collegeville engaged in the same work. He expects to take a few days to visit relatives in Lehigh and Northampton counties, and to spend one Sunday with his son, Rev. Victor H. Jones, at Catawissa. He expects to return home not later than August 23rd.

The borough of Millheim has made a creditable showing insofar as enlistments among her young men are concerned. Already a dozen or more are in various branches of the service and the most recent to decide to back up Uncle Sam are Bruce and Frank Auman, sons of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Auman. Both young men, within the past week, have enlisted with the Selinsgrove Motor Truck Company, a unit of the Seventh division of the National guard.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Zerby, of West Brownsville, spent a part of their vacation in Centre Hall, and while here attended the Ripka reunion. Mr. Zerby is a railway engineer on the Pennsy, and reports the railroads having much more to do than their help can accomplish. Much clerical work in the Pittsburgh section is being done by women, and in a number of repair shops women are also regularly employed. The younger readers of the Reporter will recall Charles and Marion Zerby, son and daughter, respectively, of the Zerbys referred to above, and will be interested to know that the former is married and lives in Medix Run, Elk county, where he has charge of a state forest. Miss Marion is teaching school, and at present is attending a summer session for teachers at Penn State.

TOWNSHIPS GET STATE ROAD FUND

The Highway Department Will Soon Certify to Auditor General Bonus Amounts Due

WILL TOTAL $1,873,470.40

Rural Districts Must Expend Equal Sum on Roads as is Given by State —Amounts Apportioned to the Counties.

—Harrisburg.

The State Highway Department will soon begin arrangements to certify to the Auditor General the amounts of the township bonus which are due to the various townships of the State for the years 1910 and 1912. The total amount appropriated by the last Legislautre for this purpose was $1,873,470,40, and it is to be expended during the next two years for the deficiencies due the townships for the years 1910, 1911 and 1912.

The disbursements which are to be made at once amount to $929,335.20. Of this sum $727,375.34 is for the year 1912. This leaves $944,135.20 of the total appropriation, which will be paid to the townships during the year 1918, and represents the exact amount due the townships for the year 1911.

No payments will be made to townships which have not filed annual reports with the Bureau of Township Highways of the State Highway Department. These reports should be filed annually on or before January 1, but a number of townships have not, as yet, filed their reports for the year 1916.

The total appropriations made under the operations of the various township bonus laws have been as follows:

1907	$150,000
1909	500,000
1909*	295,000
1911	500,000
1911*	690,000
1913	250,000
1913*	1,000,000
1915*	1,500,000

* Deficiency appropriation.

The total disbursements to be made in each county are as follows:

Adams	$13,378.79
Allegheny	11,355.78
Armstrong	15,849.42
Beaver	12,849.42
Bedford	16,169.00
Berks	33,772.34
Blair	8,801.28
Bradford	27,850.94
Bucks	21,852.07
Butler	12,092.57
Cambria	9,048.00
Cameron	2,237.16
Carbon	4,739.01
Centre	15,082.31
Chester	31,915.69
Clarion	18,915.93
Clearfield	17,847.39
Clinton	7,329.52
Columbia	10,891.26
Crawford	16,124.08
Cumberland	18,288.72
Dauphin	10,597.90
Delaware	1,718.53
Elk	7,389.43
Erie	21,628.02
Fayette	10,467.74
Forest	5,146.30
Franklin	18,567.59
Fulton	3,667.04
Greene	18,237.72
Huntingdon	12,404.72
Indiana	23,797.46
Jefferson	12,865.30
Juniata	7,290.71
Lackawanna	7,149.78
Lancaster	37,170.24
Lawrence	9,407.59
Lebanon	10,132.69
Lehigh	13,734.32
Luzerne	14,173.13
Lycoming	17,511.47
McKean	8,668.07
Mercer	9,610.22
Mifflin	6,480.31
Monroe	11,897.87
Montgomery	16,370.85
Montour	5,051.85
Northampton	13,649.70
Northumberland	12,643.68
Perry	7,698.03
Pike	6,778.31
Potter	12,881.00
Schuylkill	13,484.15
Snyder	6,633.75
Somerset	26,130.85
Sullivan	8,662.96
Susquehanna	18,882.33
Tioga	19,297.90
Union	6,622.36
Venango	14,347.66
Warren	12,818.67
Washington	20,818.67
Wayne	18,692.28
Westmoreland	18,047.48
Wyoming	9,112.22
York	36,170.72
Total	$929,335.20

Adulteration at Minimum.

Violations of the State's laws regulating ice cream and soft drinks have been fewer this year than in the last two years, according to officials of the State Dairy and Food division of the Department of Agriculture, who have been going over reports. The ice creams contain what the State laws require in regard to butter fats, except in rare instances, and as for the non-alcoholic drinks, the reports show that the statements on the labels are pretty close to being as the act demands.

PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFS

Chester county peaches are ripening, and the crop promises to be a fine one in most sections.

Buckingham farmers concluded at their meeting that it still paid to keep stock on the farm, for the manure.

Miss Agnes Crane, a young Main Line domestic, is in jail at Norristown, charged with the death of her infant child, which was born at the Hallahan home, in Ardmore, about a month ago.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company in its endeavor to solve the shortage of labor problem, which is handicapping service, added two female gate tenders at Delano. Both are single.

Irene Counihan, aged 11 years, daughter of Superintendent Frank G. Counihan, of the Gallatin mine of the Pittsburg Coal Company, and her cousin, Delorus McMullen, 15 of Meyersdale, were drowned while bathing in the Monongahela River at Gallatin.

Petition for a perpetual injunction to restrain the building of a bridge across the Susquehanna between Watsontown and White Deer by Northumberland and Union counties was filed in Union county, a few minutes before a meeting of the contractors was to be held. One bid was offered by a Scranton firm, asking $631,081 for 16 spans of reinforced concrete, or twice the amount of the estimates.

Never in the history of the mining industry in Westmoreland county has such prosperity been enjoyed by the men who bring the dusky diamonds from the earth.

A valuation of $7900 was placed on 170 war gardens in Baggaley, Westmoreland county, by good judges who inspected them.

Nearly 1500 persons attended the funeral of Ruth Breham, the Plainfield girl drowned while canoeing on the Conodoguinet Creek.

A new $150,000 addition to Carlisle's churches will be erected by Grace United Brethren congregation.

Declaring that Elias Moore, a former resident of Milton, loaned $800 to a friend before he died on November 22, S. Z. Moore, of Lancaster, advertised for the friend to turn up and turn the money over to the widow, who is in need. According to S. Z. Moore's statement it is known that the money was loaned to a friend, but there is no receipt to be found and he is using the advertisement as a Diogenes' lantern.

It cost the taxpayers of Chester county more than $1300 for the maintenance at the House of Refuge, at Glen Mills, for the past three months.

Harvesting in the Lehigh Valley is four weeks later this year than in previous years because of the cold spring.

Two boys, riding on the same bicycle, were killed when they were struck by a heavy automobile truck of the Lackawanna Railroad at Scranton. The boys, William Polichak, 12 years old, and Joseph Brozachak, 14 years old, were almost instantly killed. The driver of the truck was held in $2000 bail.

Physicians at Carlisle have advanced prices 25 per cent.

Altoona Lodge of Elks has given $1700 toward the fraternity fund of $1,000,000 for hospitals.

A tiny good luck horseshoe made by Charles Gorsuch, of Martinsburg, Blair county, is carried by General Pershing.

Within the past eight days 77 young men in Reading enlisted in various branches of the army.

Only 12 years old, Weston S. Ely will be enrolled in the Reading Boys' High School in September.

Maurice E. Crosby, of Battery C, Phoenixville, swam four miles from Back Rock locks to Oak locks in three hours and 45 minutes.

Company E. Fourth Regiment, Harrisburg, has four pairs of brothers in its ranks: Captain Lewis A. and Lieutenant Ivan Loy, Private John and Samuel Bolton, Irwin and Raymond Dissinger and John and William Long.

The State Police Department will enlist 25 men out of 40 applicants for the Wyoming troops.

Jolted from a wagon when the horses bolted because of the noise made by the "cut out" of a passing automobile, Mrs. William S. Pennypacker, of Parkersford, aged 60, suffered a broken neck and skull and died almost instantly. Her enfeebled husband was driving the team.

Bryn Mawr Community Centre has set up a loom in the Center House, to teach the young folks of the neighborhood the fine art of weaving things.

Between the hours of 7 in the morning and 5 in the afternoon, the miners of No. 14 colliery of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at Port Blanchard, produced and prepared for market a total of 8,000 tons of coal. No such record has ever before been equaled in the anthracite region.

A band of automobile gypsies held up Joseph Nein, Leesport, in his blacksmith shop and robbed him of $9.

There are no known heirs to the $3600 found on the body of Isaac Susskind, a peddler, in a barn near Zionsville.

By decree of President Judge Cummings, filed in the Northumberland County Traction Company at Sunbury, city has a membership of 32 and 15 of is ordered sold, unless a mortgage of $4,000,000 is paid in 10 days. The Philadelphia Trust Company is trustee for the bondholders. Sale is ordered to be made in Philadelphia.

JAPAN WARNED BY PRESIDENT

Must Divert Her New Ships to War Uses.

NO STEEL UNLESS SHE DOES

Shipping Board Prepares To Commandeer All American Tonnage. Britain To Recall Ships Loaned To Allies.

Washington.—The imperative need of ships in the trans-Atlantic service was disclosed in indications that the Shipping Board is preparing to commandeer all American tonnage and in an order issued by President Wilson which has the effect of cutting off steel exports to Japan unless Japanese vessels are diverted to war uses.

The Shipping Board probably will announce a commandeering program within a few days. It will call for the requisitioning of ships under authority recently given to the President by Congress and probably will include arrangements for turning the vessels back to their owners for actual operation. The Government, it is said, has no desire to operate the vessels itself, but through control of charters can direct trade routes and at the same time can lower ocean freight rates. Coastwise tonnage and vessels taken off South American runs to be put to carrying supplies to Europe probably would be replaced in large part by neutral ships.

The British and American Governments have about reached an agreement for a joint control of all the world's tonnage and the Shipping Board's move toward commandeering is a preliminary step in that arrangement. Under the plan the United States would operate most of the neutral tonnage and Great Britain would have under its control allied ships. The arrangement would be used also to bring down freight rates.

Great Britain is about to recall British ships that have been put at the disposal of her allies. Continued sinkings are said to have made it necessary that every British vessel be used in supplying the British people and armies.

The President's instructions, which will bring Japanese ships into the Atlantic, were issued to the Division of Export Licenses, and provide that no steel or iron products shall go to Allied countries unless they are to be used for actual war purposes or will contribute directly to prosecution of the war. Japan has been a large buyer of American ship plates and has been building up a great merchant fleet. About 4 per cent. of her tonnage is in the Atlantic and the remainder is carrying Pacific cargoes at extremely high rates.

The Shipping Board has just put into operation its control over coastwise freight rates and will begin within a short time to hear complaints. It has no power to fix rate schedules, but on complaint, can order specific rates cut if they are found discriminatory.

FOR BEEFLESS TUESDAYS.

Hotel Men Also To Curtail Wheat Bread—Will Cut Out Icing.

Washington.—Resolutions to make every Tuesday a beefless day and to inaugurate systematic measures to curtail consumption of wheat bread, butter, sugar and young animals' meat were adopted by the Food Administration's hotel and restaurant committee, whose membership includes the proprietors of many of the country's leading hotels and restaurants.

The steps decided on include use of at least 10 per cent. of some other kind of flour besides wheat in making wheat bread and rolls; featuring of corn and rice cakes in place of wheat cakes; substitution of fowls, fish, vegetables and fruits for heavy meats wherever possible, and elimination when practicable of the icing of cakes and of the use of cube sugar.

TO COMBAT PRUSSIANISM.

German-Americans Form Organization In Chicago.

Chicago.—The organization of German-Americans of revolutionary stock of 1848 to protest and work against the Prussian militaristic caste was announced by Otto C. Butz, who acts as sponsor for the movement in Chicago. Similar organizations will be effected in New York, it was said. According to Mr. Butz, many Americans of German descent abhor the Prussian system of frightfulness which has found expression in the Zeppelin and the U-boat warfare.

MUST TEACH CITIZENSHIP.

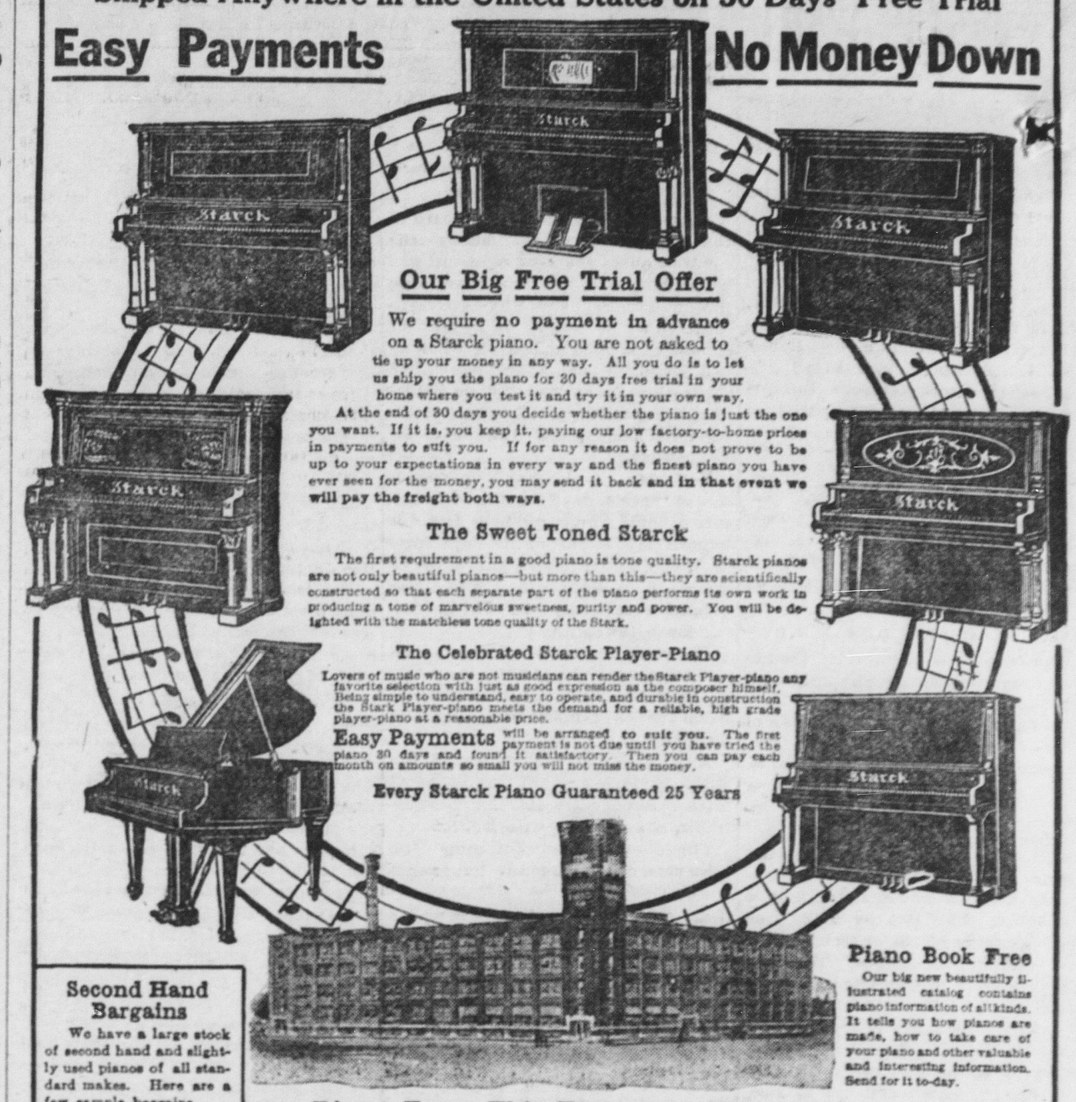
Law Passed By the Massachusetts Legislature In Effect.

Boston.—An act passed by the last Legislature, making it mandatory for public school teachers to instruct their pupils in the duties of citizenship, went into effect Wednesday. The law contemplates the establishment of miniature cities and states within the schools in order to give the boys and girls training in the actual workings of government.

Famous Starck Pianos

Shipped Anywhere in the United States on 30 Days' Free Trial

Easy Payments **No Money Down**



Our Big Free Trial Offer

We require no payment in advance on a Starck piano. You are not asked to tie up your money in any way. All you do is to let us ship you the piano for 30 days free trial in your home where you test it and try it in your own way.

At the end of 30 days you decide whether the piano is just the one you want. If it is, you keep it, paying our low factory-to-home prices in payments to suit you. If for any reason it does not prove to be up to your expectations in every way and the finest piano you have ever seen for the money, you may send it back **and in that event we will pay the freight both ways.**

The Sweet Toned Starck

The first requirement in a good piano is tone quality. Starck pianos are not only beautiful pianos—but more than this—they are scientifically constructed so that each separate part of the piano performs its own work in producing a tone of marvelous sweetness, purity and power. You will be delighted with the matchless tone quality of the Starck.

The Celebrated Starck Player-Piano

Lovers of music who are not musicians can render the Starck Player-piano any favorite selection with just as good expression as the composer himself. Being simple to understand, easy to operate, and durable in construction the Stark Player-piano meets the demand for a reliable, high grade player-piano at a reasonable price.

Easy Payments will be arranged to suit you. The first payment is not due until you have tried the piano 30 days and found it satisfactory. Then you can pay each month on amounts so small you will not miss the money.

Every Starck Piano Guaranteed 25 Years

Second Hand Bargains

We have a large stock of second hand and slightly used pianos of all standard makes. Here are a few sample bargains.

Steinway	$175.00
Knabe	165.00
Emerson	100.00
Kimball	70.00
Starck	195.00

Send to-day for our latest list of second hand bargains and our complete new illustrated catalog of Starck pianos.

Direct From This Factory to You— Saves $150.00

Selling as we do, direct from our factory to your home, we are able to offer you low prices that will save you upwards of $150.00 in the purchase price of your piano. You should take advantage of these money-saving prices and send to-day full particulars concerning our factory-to-home offer.

50 Free Music Lessons

Every buyer of a Starck piano is entitled to receive 50 free music lessons through one of the best known schools in Chicago. These lessons are to be taken in your own home at your convenience.

Piano Book Free

Our big new beautifully illustrated catalog contains piano information of all kinds. It tells you how pianos are made, how to take care of your piano and other valuable and interesting information. Send for it to-day.

Free Catalogue Coupon

P. A. Starck Piano Co., 1967 Starck Bldg., Chicago.

Please send without obligation on my part, your complete illustrated piano catalogue, also full information concerning your factory-to-home prices and your easy payment terms.

Name .....

Street No. or R. F. D. .....

Town and State .....

P. A. Starck Piano Co., Manufacturers Chicago

THE MARKETS

NEW YORK.—Wheat nominal.

Corn—Spot firm; No. 2 yellow, $2.37½ c i f New York, to arrive.

Oats—Spot firm; standard, 91½@92c.

Butter—Unsettled: Creamery higher than extras, 39¼@40c; creamery extras (92 score), 39; firsts, 37¾@38¾; seconds, 36@37½.

Eggs — Irregular; fresh gathered extras, 38@39c; extra firsts, 36@37½; firsts, 33@35; seconds, 29@32; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 44@45; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 40@42.

Cheese—Firm; State, fresh, specials, 21¾@22; do, average run, 21½.

Dressed Poulary—Dull; chickens, 18@26c; fowls, 15@25. Live poultry easy; chickens, 23@25; fowls, 20.

PHILADELPHIA — Wheat — There were no offerings on the spot and the market was entirely nominal. Quotations are omitted.

Corn—Western No. 2 yellow, $2.30 asked; do, No. 3 do, nominal; do, No. 4, do, nominal; do, No. 5, do, nominal.

Oats—No. 2 white, 93@94c; standard white, 92@93; No. 3 white, 91@92; No 4 white, 90@91.

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, fcy, specials, 43c; extras, 41; extra firsts, 40; firsts, 39; seconds, 38; nearby prints, fancy, 45; do, average extra, 43@44; do, firsts, 41@42; do, seconds, 39@40; special brands of prints were jobbing at 48@51.

Eggs — Nearby firsts, $10.80 per standard case; nearby current receipts, 10.50 per case; do, seconds, 9.45 per case; Western firsts, 10.80 per case; do, firsts, 10.50 per case; do, seconds, 9.45 per case; fancy selected, carefully candled eggs were jobbing at 43@44 per dozen.

Cheese—New York, full cream, fancy, new, 22½c; specials, higher, do, choice, new, 21¾@22; do, fair to good new, 21@21½.

Live Poultry—Fowls, as to size and quality, 22@23c; roosters, 16@17; Spring chickens, not leghorns, plump, yellow-skinned, weighing 1½@2 lbs apiece, 28@30; smaller sizes, 25@26; leghorns, 20@24; ducks, Peking, 19; do, Indian Runner, 17@18; pigeons, old, per pair, 25@28; do do, young, per pair, 20@22.

BALTIMORE — Wheat — Contract opened dull and lower; soft 2 red, $2.16 nominal. Trading inactive, but prices hardened on higher Chicago advices.

Corn—Sales included 500 bu. No. 2 white, domestic, in No. 2 elevator, $2.25; 400 bu. No. 2 yellow, domestic, No. 2 elevator, $2.15; 50 bu, No. 2 mixed, domestic, No. 2 elevator, $2.15; car No. 2 yellow, spot, $2.14; car No. 1 mixed, track, Locust Point, $2.13.

Oats—Standard white, 92c; No. 3 white, 91.

Rye—Bag lots, as to quality and condition, new, $2.00@2.20.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $19.50@20; No. 2 do, 18; No. 3 do, 14@16; light clover mixed, 17@17.50; No. 1 clover mixed, 16.50; No. 2 do, 12.50@14.50; No. 1 clover, 16; No. 2 do, 12@13.50; No. 3 do, 8@10.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $15.50@16; No. 2 do, 14.50@15; No. 1 tangled rye, 12@13; No. 2 do, 10.50@11.50; No. 1 wheat, 8@8.50; No. 2 do, 7.50@8; No. 1 oat, 10@11; No. 2 do, 9@9.50.

Butter — Creamery, fancy, 40c; do, choice, 38@39; do, good, 36@37; do, prints, 40@41; do, blocks, 39@40; ladles, 35; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 34; Ohio rolls, 33; West Virginia rolls, 33; storepacked, 33; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 34.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 32c; Western firsts, 32; West Virginia firsts, 32; Southern firsts, 31.

Live Poultry—Chickens—Old hens, 4 lbs. and over, 22c; do, do, small to medium, 21; do, do, White Leghorns, 21; old roosters, 12@13; spring, 2 lbs. and over, 28; do, 1½ to 2 lbs, 26@27; do, smaller, as to size, 24@25; do, White Leghorns, 24@25. Ducks, spring, 3 lbs. and over, 21@22.

Potatoes — Western Maryland and Pennsylvania choice, per bu., $1.10@1.15; Eastern Shore Maryland and Virginia, do, 1.10@1.15; new, native, do, 1.05@1.15; Eastern Shore primes, brl, 2.50@3.75; do, do, culls and No. 2s, do, 1.50@2; Rappahannock primes, standard brl, 3.25@3.75; do, do, slat brl, 3.00@3.25.

Live Stock

CHICAGO. — Hogs — Bulk, $14.85@15.85; light, $14.65@15.85; mixed, $14.55@15.95; heavy, $14.35@16.00; rough, $14.35@14.55; pigs, $11.50@14.50.

Cattle—Native beef cattle, $8@14.15; Western steers, $8.50@11.60; stockers and feeders, $6.10@9.15; cows and heifers, $5.25@11.80; calves, $9.25@13.50.

Sheep—Wethers, $7.50@10.75; ewes, $7@9; lambs, $9.25@16.50.

KANSAS CITY.—Hogs—Bulk, $15@15.75; heavy, $15.70@15.95; packers and butchers', $15.30@15.85; lights, $14.75@15.60; pigs, $12.50@14.25.

Cattle—Prime fed steers, $12.75@13.90; dressed beef steers, $9.75@12.50; Southern steers, $7.00@11.50; cows, $5.50@9.50; heifers, $7.50@12.75; stockers and feeders, $6.25@12; bulls, $6.50@8.50; calves, $7@12.50.

Sheep — Lambs, $14.25@15.10; yearlings, $10@11; wethers, $8.50@10.00; ewes, $7.50@9.50.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Cattle—Choice, $11@11.75; prime, $12@13.75.

Sheep—Steady; prime wethers, $10@10.50; culls and common, $4.50@6; lambs, $10@15; veal calves, $14@14.50.

Hogs—Prime heavies, $16@16.05; mediums and heavy Yorkers, $16.05@16.10; light Yorkers, $15.50@15.75; pigs, $15@15.25; roughs, $13.50@14.25.

NEWSY ITEMS.

Clocks in England were put forward one hour, beginning April 1.

The disciples of Jesus, we are told in Acts XI, 26, were first called Christians at Antioch on the Orontes, about A. D. 43.

The weekly output of British machine guns during 1915-16 was more than 14 times what it was during 1914-15.

Durnig a recent period of the mass movement toward Christianity in India, the Christian population, increased at the rate of 5,000 a month.

New York produces more apples than any other State. The five leading varieties are: Baldwin, Greening, Northern Syp, Ben Davis and Tompkins King.

The manufacture of toys for British children is to be encouraged as a Canadian industry. A collection of the toys most in demand in England will be sent to Canada as samples.

According to recent press reports, the paper factory at Maracay, Venezuela, has recently resumed operations. It is stated that a satisfactory grade of paper will be made from native grasses. The product is not yet on the local market, but users of newspaper and wrapping paper hope that this enterprise will afford relief from the present high prices caused by the war.

Consul E. Verne Richardson reports from Moncton, New Brunswick, that standing field crop competitions will this summer be conducted in Kent county under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. These competitions will cover one acre each of buckwheat, potatoes, turnips and wheat and will be open to the members of the 16 agricultural societies of the county. Substantial prizes are to be awarded in each class.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THIRD YEAR OF THE WAR

Aug. 1, 1916.—Merchantman U-boat Deutschland leaves Baltimore homeward bound on first trip. Somme battle continues. Russians in heavy battle after crossing Stokhod river.

August 2.—Russians within ten miles of Kovel.

August 3.—French recapture part of Fleury, near Verdun. Sir Roger Casement hanged in London for participation in Irish revolt.

August 4.—French take Thiaumont, near Verdun.

August 5.—British overwhelm Turks at Romani, near Suez canal.

August 6.—Russians cross rivers Sereth and Graberka and take six villages from Austrians.

August 8.—Italians take Gorizia bridgehead and capture 10,000 prisoners. Russian General Letchitzky takes two towns and many villages.

August 9.—Gorizia falls to Italians in great offensive. Austrians near Stanislau withdraw on wide front.

August 10.—Russians take Stanislau.

August 11.—Allies seize Doiran in Balkan drive.

August 13.—Austrians evacuate line of the Strypa river.

August 14.—Russians capture Tustobaby.

August 15.—Russians take Jablonitza, near Carpathian pass.

August 16.—Allies take three miles of trenches near the Somme. Announced Russians have taken 358,000 prisoners since June 4, 1916, when drive began.

August 18.—Russians advance three miles into Hungary.

August 20.—British advance on 11-mile front at Thiepval, near Somme river. Allies attack on 150-mile front in Balkans. Two British light cruisers and one or two German U-boats sunk in North Sea battle.

August 22.—Announced big Russian contingent has landed at Saloniki.

August 23.—The Deutschland reaches Bremen.

August 24.—Russians recapture Mush, Armenia.

August 27.—Roumania declares war on Teutons and invades Transylvania. Italy formally declares war on Germany.

August 29.—Kaiser makes Von Hindenburg chief of staff of all German armies in place of Von Falkenhayn.

August 31.—Roumanians cross Danube and occupy Rustchuk, Bulgaria. Austrians fall back in Transylvania.

September 2.—Roumanians, far in Transylvania, take Hermannstadt. Zeppelins raid London and one is brought down in flames.

September 3.—Allies take three villages on Somme. Roumanians capture Orsova, Austria. Germans and Bulgars invade the Dobrudja.

September 4.—French take five more villages on Somme; allies' prisoners in two days, 6,000.

September 6.—Teutons take Danube city of Turtukai and 20,000 Roumanians.

September 8.—Roumanians and Russians drive foe back a little in Dobrudja.

September 10.—Teutons take Roumanian fortress of Silistria.

September 11.—British drive across Struma river in Balkans.

September 12.—Allies capture three-mile line on Somme. Roumanians overwhelmed in Dobrudja.

September 15.—British take German Somme positions on six-mile front. Use "tanks" for first time in warfare.

September 18.—Allies take Florina, Macedonia.

September 19.—Serbs fight their way back onto their own soil.

September 21.—Russians and Roumanians announce they have thrown back the invaders in Dobrudja.

September 22.—Announced allies took 55,800 prisoners in Somme battle between July 1 and September 18.

September 23.—Roumanians in Dobrudja driven back in disorder. Zeppelins invade England; one burned, another captured.

September 25.—Allies advance along 15-mile front on Somme. Venizelos leaves Athens to lead revolt against King Constantine.

September 26.—Allies take Combles and Thiepval in Somme battle.

September 30.—Von Falkenhayn routs Roumanians at Hermannstadt, Transylvania.

October 1.—A Roumanian army crossed the Danube.

October 2.—Another Zeppelin shot down near London.

October 4.—Mackensen drives Roumanian invaders of Bulgaria back toward Danube.

October 5.—Roumanians flee across the Danube. Serbs cross Cerna river in drive on Monastir.

October 7.—German submarine U-53 visits Newport, R. I., on mysterious mission. Sinks five ships off Narragansett Light night of October 7-8.

October 8.—Roumanians driven back to Transylvania frontier.

October 10.—Roumanians in rout flee through mountain passes.

October 11.—Greece turns over her fleet to France on allies' demand. Italians, resuming Carso drive, take 5,000 prisoners.

October 22.—Roumanians in Dobrudja retreat hastily.

October 23.—Teutons occupy Constanza, principal Roumanian seaport. Germans throw Russians back across Narayuvka river.

October 24.—French take 3,500 prisoners at Verdun.

October 25.—Roumanian city of Cernavoda falls. Defenders blow up great bridge across Danube.

October 26.—Light craft clash in English channel. Six British drift-net boats, a transport and a destroyer and one German destroyer sunk.

November 1.—Deutschland reaches New London, Conn., on second trans-Atlantic trip with cargo worth $10,000,000. U-53 arrives in a German port.

November 2.—Germans evacuate Fort Vaux, at Verdun. Italians take 4,731 in new offensive.

November 3.—Italians take 3,495 more prisoners.

November 5.—Central powers proclaim kingdom of Poland. Italians announce, have taken 40,365 Austrians since fall of Gorizia.

November 9.—Teutons driven back twelve miles in Dobrudja.

November 13.—British advance north of Ancre; take 3,300 prisoners.

November 15.—England announces food controller will be appointed.

November 17.—News received of wholesale deportations of Belgians for forced labor in Germany.

November 19.—Allies take Monastir, Macedonia.

November 21.—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria dies and Charles Francis becomes ruler. Teutons take Craiova in drive on western Roumania.

November 23.—Russian dreadnaught Imperatrita Maria sunk by internal explosion; 200 killed.

November 24.—Teutons capture Turnu-Severin and Orsova from Roumanians.

November 25.—Teutons cross Alt river and sweep rapidly through Roumania.

November 26.—Venizelos party declares war on Germany and Bulgaria. Teutons invading Roumania from north and south form junction.

November 27.—Teutons take Alexandria, Roumania. Zeppelins raid England; two downed by gunfire.

November 29.—Beatty replaces Jellicoe in command of British fleet.

December 2.—French and Greeks clash in Athens streets. Teutons win great battle for Bucharest.

December 6.—Bucharest falls.

December 7.—Lloyd George becomes premier of Great Britain.

December 8.—Twenty-seven thousand Roumanians surrender.

December 10.—Deutschland arrives home.

December 12.—Germany announces she is ready for peace parleys.

December 14.—Russia officially rebuffs German peace offer.

December 15.—French under Nivelle take 9,000 prisoners on seven-mile front at Verdun. Nivelle then leaves to become commander in chief of all France's home armies. Buzcu and all Wallachia lost to Roumanians.

December 18.—Russian troops take over whole Roumanian front.

December 19.—Lloyd George tells commons Germans must make restitution and reparation to get peace.

December 20.—Wilson sends notes to botn sides in war asking their aims.

December 24.—Switzerland officially indorses Wilson's plea for statement of war aims.

December 25.—Teutons take 9,000 Russians in Roumania.

December 26.—Germany replies to Wilson, suggesting peace conference, but not stating own war aims or terms of peace.

December 30.—Allies in reply to German peace proposal call offer empty and insincere and refuse conference.

December 31.—King Constantine of Greece thanks President Wilson for his note to the belligerents.

January 4, 1917.—British transport Icernia sunk by U-boat in Mediterranean; 150 lost.

January 5.—House of representatives rules committee begins investigation of Wall street "leak" of Wilson peace note news.

January 6.—Russians retreat across Sereth river in Roumania.

January 8.—Russians launch offensive near Riga.

January 11.—Allies in reply to Wilson note outline aims, but refuse to parley with an unbeaten Germany.

January 17.—Learn German raider Moewe has sunk 21 ships and seized three others in South Atlantic. Entente, in supplementary note to Wilson, amplifies war aims.

January 19.—British steamer Yarrowdale, Moewe's prize, reaches a German port with 469 prisoners.

January 22.—Wilson makes his "peace without victory" address in senate, demanding United States enter world league at close of war.

January 24.—After initial successes, Russians are forced back near Riga.

January 25.—Mine sinks British auxiliary cruiser Laurentic off Irish coast.

January 31.—Germany declares ruthless submarine war, revoking all pledges to the United States.

February 3.—United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany. President Wilson in address to senate outlines crisis. United States seizes interned German warships.

February 4.—Wilson asks neutrals to break with Germany, United States reserve fleet ordered in service.

February 5.—Announced American seaman was killed when German submarine shelled lifeboat of British steamer Eavestone.

February 6.—Learned Germany is holding United States Ambassador Gerard.

February 7.—British liner California, one American aboard, sunk, unwarned, off Ireland; 41 lives lost. Spain calls new U-boat decree unlawful.

February 8.—Germany tries to get Ambassador Gerard to sign a paper reaffirming Prussian treaties with the United States, but he refuses.

February 10.—Gerard finally allowed to leave Berlin.

February 12.—Announced officially Germany has asked parley with United States through Swiss minister at Washington and been snubbed. Germany masses five army corps to overawe Holland.

February 13.—British hem in Turks at Kut-el-Amara, Mesopotamia.

February 15.—Germany releases American Yarrowdale prisoners.

February 17.—Learn German embassy gave orders for crippling of German merchantmen here before publication of ruthless warfare note.

February 20.—Austria backs Germany in ruthless warfare. Food riots in New York, probably stirred up by German agents.

February 22.—Germany torpedoes seven Dutch ships leaving Falmouth in violation of her pledge.

February 23.—British stringently restrict imports to fight submarine war.

February 25.—Germans make "strategic" retirement on Ancre front. Laconia, British ship, sunk unwarned off Ireland; two American women killed.

February 26.—President asks congress for authority to arm American merchantcraft. British capture Kut-el-Amara.

February 28.—Germany's plot to ally Mexico and Japan with her against the United States and her promise of three American states to Mexico revealed.

March 1.—President Wilson confirms story of German attempt to incite Mexico and Japan. Tokyo denounces plot. House passes bill to arm ships, 403 to 13.

March 3.—Russians take Hamadan, Persia, from Turks.

March 4—President Wilson denounces "willful men" in senate who filibustered against armed ship bill, killing it by ending of administration term. British take over 25-mile Somme front from French. President takes oath of office for second term.

March 6.—President's advisers tell him he has power to arm ships without action of congress.

March 7.—Berlin admits sending intercepted Zimmermann note to Mexico.

March 9.—President calls extra congress session for April 16.

March 11.—British capture Bagdad. Russian revolution starts. Petrograd troops desert government.

March 12.—German U-boat shells and sinks United States merchant ship Algonquin without warning.

March 14.—China breaks diplomatic relations with Germany.

March 15.—Czar abdicates.

March 16.—Grand Duke Michael of Russia renounces throne, bringing Romanoff dynasty to an end. Duma in control.

March 17.—Germans begin big retreat on west front. Announced vote of Russian people will decide form of government.

March 18.—News received of sinking of American ships City of Memphis, Illinois and Vigilancia by U-boats; 22 men missing.

March 21.—Wilson calls on congress to meet April 2 instead of April 16. Twenty lost when United States tanker Healdton, bound for Holland, is sunk by U-boat in North sea.

March 25.—President orders partial mobilization of National Guard to protect property from German plotters. Navy ordered to get ready.

March 27.—Fifteen thousand more National Guardsmen called out.

April 3.—Wilson asks declaration of state of war by congress. Germans drive Russians across Stokhod river, taking a large number of prisoners.

April 4.—Senate passes war resolution, 82 to 6.

April 5.—House passes war resolution 373 to 50.

April 6.—President signs congress resolution and proclaims state of war. Government takes over German liners.

April 7.—Cuba declares war on Germany.

April 9.—Austria-Hungary breaks diplomatic relations with United States. British storm Vimy Ridge, taking 6,000 prisoners on first day of battle. Wilson joins fight to raise new armies by universal service principle.

April 10.—British prisoners at Vimy reach 11,000. Brazil breaks diplomatic relations with Germany, British advance 50 miles beyond Bagdad.

April 11.—Herbert C. Hoover, accepts offer to direct food supplies of United States.

April 13.—British cut into Hindenburg line. President defines war zone off coast.

April 14.—House passes seven billion war loan bill.

April 15.—Wilson calls on nation to support him in war.

April 16.—French in 25-mile offensive toward the "Ladies Roard" and in Champagne take 10,000 prisoners first day.

April 17.—Big war credit passes senate. German wounded die when U-boats sink British hospital ships Donegal and Lanfrano without warning.

April 18.—French prisoners in new offensive total 17,000.

April 19.—Fight is started for prohibition during war. American freighter Mongolia sinks a U-boat—the first American victory of the war.

April 20.—In confused night battle of destroyers in English Channel British and German vessels lock, and crews fight with cutlasses.

April 21.—Balfour commission from Great Britain reaches United States.

April 24.—French commission arrives in United States.

April 25.—U-boats sink 64 British vessels in week, it is announced, causing alarm in Britain. Wilson tells Balfour United States will not make a separate peace. United States makes first foreign war loan—$200,000,000 to Great Britain.

April 28.—House votes conscription army bill, 397 to 24, and senate, 81 to 8. Guatemala breaks off relations with Germany.

April 29.—Petain chosen to lead French armies in place of Nivelle. Joffre asks United States army in France without delay.

May 2.—Announce first Liberty Loan bond issue will be $2,000,000,000. Secretary of State Lansing warns U-boat sinkings are serious.

May 2.—Russians abandon Mush, Armenia, to the Turks.

May 3.—News received of mistreatment of Jews in Palestine by Turks.

May 4.—French take Craonne from Germans.

May 6.—French in second battle of the Aisne take 6,100 prisoners.

May 7.—Orders given to raise 11,000 engineers here for work in France.

May 10.—Critical situation in Russia and civil war is feared.

May 14.—Great Britain turns over to United States 1,024,500 tons of shipping building for her here.

May 15.—New Italian offensive begins.

May 16.—Announced squadron of American destroyers is assisting the British; U-boat losses sink to 26 in week.

May 18.—President proclaims conscription law, calling on 10,000,000 men, aged twenty-one to thirty-one years, to register June 5. Italians announce 6,432 prisoners.

May 25.—Italy launches renewed Corso offensive, taking 9,000 prisoners first day. German airplanes kill 76 persons in Dover and Folkestone.

May 26.—Germany announces she will sink hospital ships without warning unless they obey certain strict rules about the courses they take. Announced Italy has captured 22,414 Austrians since May 14.

June 3.—General Chang Hsun named dictator by royalists of China.

June 5.—United States registers for the army draft without disorder. General Brusiloff made head of Russian armies.

June 7.—British blow up Messines ridge; explosion heard in London; 5,000 prisoners taken on first day of offensive.

June 8.—General Pershing, commander of American expedition, arrives in England. Secretary of War Baker plans for 100,000 American airplanes. One hundred American aviators arrive in France.

June 9.—Wilson tells Russia what United States is fighting for. Japan offended by United States note urging China to maintain order.

June 11.—Lord Northcliffe, famous publisher, arrives to co-ordinate British missions in United States.

June 12.—King Constantine of Greece abdicates in favor of his second son, Alexander, at command of the allies.

June 13.—In greatest air raid so far on London, 153 are killed and 430 injured. Pershing reaches Paris. Elihu Root and American mission in Petrograd.

June 15.—Liberty loan oversubscribed. Great Britain frees all the Irish rebels.

June 17.—Doctor Ivers, who wrote Germany's official reply to the Belgian atrocity charges, is sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in Berlin for extorting $30,000 from the mother of a soldier by threats; evidence shows he is a chronic drunkard and morphine fiend. Duma demands immediate offensive by Russian troops.

June 19.—United States Admiral Sims put in command of allied fleet off Ireland.

June 22.—Announced Liberty loan subscriptions total $3,035,226,850.

June 25.—American Red Cross campaign closes, with subscriptions over the hundred million dollars sought.

June 26.—Official Mesopotamian report scores British civil and military leaders. Canadians within one mile of Lens, great French coal center.

June 27.—Arrival of first United States army in France announced.

June 28.—Brazil joins in war by annulling her decree of neutrality between the entente nations and Germany.

June 29.—Greece breaks diplomatic relations with the central powers.

June 30.—Russians begin big offensive in Galicia. War Minister Kerensky leads attack. Haig gains mile on four-mile front before Lens.

July 1.—Washington announces United States is ready to equip army of 2,000,000.

July 2.—Russian prisoners counted in her offensive number 10,273. Chinese empire re-established.

July 3.—Government tells of two submarine attacks on transports bearing Pershing's men; one U-boat sunk. Russia announces 6,000 more prisoners. Germans make vain five-mile offensive at Verdun.

July 4.—Eleven killed in German air raid on Harwich.

July 5.—Republicans and monarchists battle 35 miles from Peking.

July 6.—Leaders of German spy system in United States arrested.

July 7.—Twenty-two German Gotha airplanes, mounting four guns each, raid London, killing 43 and injuring 197.

July 8.—Wilson orders export embargo on food, fuel and many other things to prevent supplies reaching Germany. British foreign office states German crops this summer will not be above 40 per cent of normal. United States shipping board states expects to build 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 tons in 18 months, instead of the 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 originally aimed at.

July 9.—British dreadnaught Vanguard blown up; all but two aboard killed.

July 10.—Germans in sudden drive along seacoast beat British back to Yser river and capture 1,250 men. Crisis over electoral reforms and war aims in Germany. Russians take Halicz, Galicia.

July 11.—Russians seize town of Kalusz.

July 12.—Widespread labor disorders in West caused by Industrial Workers of the World; German agents suspected. Chang Hsun, leader of Chinese monarchists, flies to Dutch legation in Peking.

July 13.—British bring down 30 German airplanes on west front in biggest air battle so far.

July 14.—Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg resigned and Dr. G. E. Michaelis succeeded him. Germans took French posts south of Courcy. House passed $640,000,000 aviation bill.

July 15.—French took important hills positions from Germans south of Reims.

July 16.—Russians took Lodziany from Austrians, but evacuated Kalusz.

July 17.—French took German trenches near Melancourt. Three members of Russian cabinet resigned; riots in Petrograd suppressed. Shake-up in British cabinet.

July 18.—Increased activity on Roumanian front. Russians took part of Novica.

July 19.—Great German attack between Craonne and Hurtebise partly successful. Chancellor Michaelis declared for submarine warfare. Russians driven back in Vilna region. Teutons make advances in Galicia.

July 20.—Draft for American National army held. Premier Lvoff of Russia succeeded by Kerensky. Germany called 2,000,000 of her youngest men to the colors.

July 21.—Senate passed food control and aviation bills. Russians in disorderly retreat, burning villages.

July 22.—German aviators raided England, killing 11 in coast towns, but were driven away from London. Siam declared state of war with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

July 23.—Kerensky given absolute powers as dictator of Russia. Germans lost heavily in attacks along the Chemin des Dames.

July 24—Goethals, Denman and White out of shipping board; Rear Admiral Capps, E. N. Hurley and Bainbridge Colby succeeded them. McAdoo asked congress for $5,000,000,000 more for war. Russians evacuated Stanislau, their whole line perilled. French defeated Germans on Craonne front.

July 25—Division of traitrous Russian troops blown to pieces by own artillery as part of General Korniloff's measures to restore order. Lenine, Russian pacifist agitator, captured after greatest man hunt Russia ever knew.

100 MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS IN GREAT WAR

June 28, 1914.—Archduke Ferdinand, heir presumptive to Austria's throne, and wife assassinated at Serajavo, Bosnia, by Slav student, Princip, giving the pretext for war.

July 23.—Austria delivers famous ultimatum to Serbia, charging assassination plot was hatched on Serb soil.

July 28.—Serbia having agreed to all Austria demands save one, Austria declares war.

August 1.—Germany declares war on Russia.

August 3.—Germany declares war on France and invades Belgium.

August 4.—Great Britain declares a state of war by act of Germany.

August 21-24—Battle of Mons-Charleroi; Germans victorious.

August 23.—Japan at war with Germany.

August 27.—Germans burn Louvain, Belgium.

August 29.—Russians crushed in battle near Tannenburg, Prussia.

September 5-10.—Germans turned back by French and British in the battle of the Marne.

September 12.—Battle of the Aisne begins.

October 9.—Germans capture Antwerp.

October 21-31.—First battle of Ypres.

October 30.—Russia declares war on Turkey.

November 1.—Germans sink Admiral Cradlock's British fleet off Chili.

November 10-12.—Second battle at Ypres.

December 1.—German General De Wet captured, ending South African revolt.

December 5.—Serbians defeat Austrians.

December 8.—British sink German fleet off Falkland islands.

January 24, 1915.—Naval battle in North sea; German cruiser Bluecher sunk.

February 8.—Russians suffer second great defeat in East Prussia.

February 17.—Germans begin submarine blockade, despite American protest.

March 22.—Russians take Przemysl, Galicia after long siege.

April 22.—Gas first used in war by Germans at Ypres.

April 25.—Allies land at Dardanelles.

May 4.—Beginning of great German offensive against Russia.

May 7.—Lusitania sunk unwarned by U-boat; 1,000 die, of whom more than 100 are Americans.

May 22.—Italy declares war on Austria.

June 2.—Teutons retake Przemysl.

August 5.—Germans capture Warsaw.

September 1.—Germany promises United States to sink no more liners without warning.

September 8.—Czar succeeds Grand Duke Nicholas in command of Russian armies.

September 15.—Germans capture Pinsk—high tide in invasion of Russia.

September 24-25.—Allies in drive in France capture 25,000.

October 5.—Allies land at Saloniki.

October 9.—Germans occupy Belgrade.

October 10.—Bulgaria attacks Serbia.

December 9.—Germany announces Serbia is entirely conquered.

December 19.—Allies evacuate Gallipoli.

February 14, 1916.—Russians capture Erzerum, Turkey.

February 23.—Germans open Verdun offensive.

April 18.—Russians take Trebizond, Turkey.

April 24.—Irish revolt in Dublin.

April 28.—British besieged in Kut-el-Amara, Mesopotamia, surrender.

May 30.—Battle of Jutland; 14 British and 18 German warships sunk.

June 5.—Lord Kitchener drowned when cruiser Hampshire is torpedoed north of Scotland.

June 17.—Russians retake Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina, in great offensive.

June 20.—Arabs rebel from Turkey, capture Mecca; new kingdom established.

June 27.—British and French in great drive in west.

July 9.—Submarine merchantman Deutschland reaches Baltimore.

July 27.—Russians retake Brody, northern Galicia.

August 9.—Italians take Gorizia.

July 10.—Russians take Stanislau, Galicia.

August 28.—Roumania enters war on side of the entente, and invades Transylvania.

September 6.—Germany begins great squeeze on Roumania.

November 10.—First great air battle of world's history; 67 British, French and German airplanes brought down.

December 5.—Teutons take Bucharest.

December 11.—Germany openly proffers peace to her enemies.

December 21.—President Wilson asks both sides to define their war aims.

January 17, 1917.—News received German cruiser Moewe has taken 24 ships in South Atlantic.

January 22.—Wilson asking "peace without victory," demands United States enter world league at close of war.

January 31.—Germany declares ruthless submarine warfare on all ships, whatever nationality, in the war zones.

February 3.—United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany.

February 26.—President asks congress for authority to arm all American vessels.

February 26.—British capture Kut-el-Amara.

February 28.—Zimmermann note suggesting alliance of Mexico and Japan with Germany against United States made public.

March 11.—British capture Bagdad.

March 11.—Russian revolution starts.

March 15.—Czar abdicates.

March 17.—Germans begin big "strategic retirement" on west front.

April 3.—Wilson asks congress to declare a state of war with Germany.

April 6.—President signs congress resolution proclaiming war.

April 7.—Cuba declares war on Germany.

April 9.—Austria-Hungary breaks diplomatic relations with United States.

April 9.—British storm Vimy Ridge.

April 10.—Brazil breaks diplomatic relations with Germany.

April 16.—French in great offensive near Aisne river.

April 19.—American freighter Mongolia sinks a submarine, this being the first American victory of the war.

April 28.—Both houses of congress pass selective draft army bill.

May 15.—Big Italian offensive in Carso begins.

June 3.—Chinese royalists name Chang Hsun dictator; Germans assist plot.

June 5.—Americans register for army draft without disorder.

June 7.—British blow up Messines ridge; explosion heard in London.

June 8.—General Pershing reaches England.

June 12.—King Constantine of Greece abdicates; nation prepares to join allies.

June 13.—153 killed, 430 injured in London by German airplane raid.

June 15.—United States Liberty Loan closes, with billion oversubscription.

June 27.—Announce arrival of first American army in France.

June 28.—Brazil joins in war.

June 30.—Russians begin big offensive in Galicia led by War Minister Kerensky in person.

July 2.—Chinese empire declared reestablished; republicans prepare to resist.

July 7.—Twenty-two German airplanes of immense new type kill 43, injure 197, in London.

July 8.—Wilson orders export embargo.

July 12.—Chinese empire falls; Chang Hsun flees to Dutch legation in Peking.

July 13.—In biggest air battle so far British claim downing of 30 German planes on west front.

July 14.—Von Bethmann-Hollweg, German imperial chancellor, resigns and the kaiser appoints Dr. Georg Michaelis in his place.

July 19.—Russians in Galicia mutiny and are routed by Germans.

July 20.—Draft for American National army held.

July 20.—Premier Lvoff of Russia resigns and Kerensky succeeds him.

July 21.—United States senate passes food control and $640,000,000 aviation bills.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

CENTRE HALL - - PENN'A.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1917

SMITH & BAILEY . . . . . Proprietors
S. W. SMITH . . . . . Editor
EDWARD E. BAILEY { Local Editor and Business Manager

Entered at the Post Office in Centre Hall as second Class mail matter.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one and one-half dollars per year.

ADVERTISING RATES—Display advertisement of ten or more inches, for three or more insertions, ten cents per inch for each issue. Display advertising occupying less space than ten inches and for less than three insertions, from fifteen to twenty-five cents per inch for each issue, according to composition. Minimum charge seventy-five cents.

Local notices accompanying display advertising five cents per line for each insertion; otherwise, eight cents per line, minimum charge, twenty-five cents.

Legal notices, twenty cents per line for three insertions, and ten cents per line for each additional insertion.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Reformed—No preaching service.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall, evening.

Lutheran—Tusseyville, morning; Centre Hall, afternoon; Spring Mills, evening.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

JURY COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of A. C. Ripka, of Centre Hall borough, as a candidate for the nomination of Jury Commissioner on the Democratic ticket, at the Primaries, September 18, 1917.

Clean Bins Before Storing Wheat.

Each year there is a large annual loss of stored wheat in Pennsylvania due to the work of grain-infecting insects chiefly the Angoumois grain moth and grain weevils.

In the ordinary farm bin a great deal of injury by these insects can be prevented by carefully cleaning the bin before the new grain is placed in it. Sweep out all refuse grain from cracks and crevices in the floor and sides of the bin. Then spray with kerosene emulsion using one part of the stock solution to about five parts of water, advises the extension entomologist at The Pennsylvania State College. Be sure to drive the spray material into the cracks and crevices where the insects or their eggs might be hidden. Allow the bin to dry for a week or longer before placing the grain in it.

Kerosene emulsion is prepared as follows: Shave up and dissolve one-half pound of common laundry soap in one gallon of boiling water. Remove this water from the fire and add two gallons of kerosene oil. Mix the whole thoroughly either with a hand pump or by pouring from pail several times. When properly made the mixture is a creamy mass from which the kerosene will not separate. This is the stock solution, which should be diluted as previously directed.

Tribute of Respect.

Whereas, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called a faithful member of our school, John F. Miller, from his earthly toil to his Heavenly reward, and

Whereas, we, the M. E. Sunday-school, of Sprucetown, have by his death lost a faithful member as an officer and teacher; whose vacant place will be hard to fill, therefore be it

Resolved, that we recommend to others his life as a pattern that they too may strive to do their Master's will, and at last hear that applause, "Well done, good and faithful servent"; and that we extend to the bereaved wife our sincere sympathy in this her sad hour of trial and loss. And furthermore, be it

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved wife, and that they be published in the local paper, and also placed upon the minutes of our school.

R. M. SMITH,
E. C. WAGNER,
F. F. PALMER,
Committee.

(pd)

Georges Valley

Miss Marian Lingle spent Sunday with her friend, Miss Mary Gobble.

Rev. L. A. Miller and family dined at the H. A. Haugh home on Sundsy.

Mrs. Sara Reeder and Mrs. F. M. Ackerman spent last Thursday at Centre Hall with Mrs. J. A. Wagner.

Quite a number of people from here attended the Ripka reunion at Grange Park, on Saturday.

Mrs. Susan Davis is spending this week with her daughter, Mrs. George Wingard, at Woodward.

Mrs. John Vonada and son Clarence spent Sunday at the home of W. P. Lingle.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Zerby, of West Brownsville, spent a few days last week at the home of the former's sister, Mrs. Lydia Lingle.

The big P. O. S. of A. Alliance picnic will be held on Grange Park, Centre Hall, on Labor Day (September 3).

Farewell Demonstration for Soldier Boys.

A monster farewell demonstration in honor of Troop L, of Bellefonte, was held at the county seat on Saturday. It was the second affair of its kind to be held within a year. Last August when the boys departed for the Mexican border a rousing sendoff was given them. This year, because of the more serious situation, and the greater uncertainly which is attached with their early leaving for the southern training camp, the number of Centre county people who attended the demonstration was trebled.

The demonstration included a parade in which the Boalsburg gun troop was represented as well as the G. A. R., Spanish-American war veterans, the P. O. S. A. and the Bellefonte fire department. Our Boys band, of Milesburg, and the Coleville band participated. Five thousand people attended the meeting, which was held in the public square in front of the soldier's monument.

Burgess Edmund Blanchard presided and addresses were made by the Rev. John Downee, W. K. McKinney, Col. J. L. Spangler, Dr. Ambrose M. Schmidt and Col. H. S. Taylor.

Troop L has been mustered into the service with a full complement of 103 men and one reserve, and the regimental hospital corps with a full complement of thirty-five men. The Boal gun troop has been mustered in at Boalsburg with its full complement of ninty-two men, so that Centre county has these three organizations in training and ready to send to the southern training camps on short notice.

By voluntary contributions the citizens of Bellefonte have helped purchase a truck for the troop. The women of the town have knitted a sweater for every man in the troop and are now at work on sweaters for the hospital corps.

200 at Ripka Reunion.

The fourth annual reunion of the Ripka families was held on Grange Park on Saturday. The weather was all that was to be desired for an outdoor gathering and resulted in about two hundred kin being present, eclipsing all former gathering of the Ripka clan in attendance. A number were present from Philadelphia, Wilmington, Delaware, Chester, and other points, who only quite recently discovered their relationship to the Ripkas in Penns valley. Those from a distance who were in attendance follow:

Mr. and Mrs. Gustave S. Ripka, Carl G. Ripka, Wilmington, Delaware; Julius Ripka, Chester; John Ripka, Wilmer P. Ripka, John Ettel, Frank J. Graloff, Mrs. Flora Graloff, Miss Kathryn Strohmeier, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Shelly, Wm. Shelley, Jr., Miss Ethel Shelly, Sunbury; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Zerby, West Brownsville; Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Decker and son, Milroy.

Spring Mills Interested in New School.

An enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Spring Mills and surrounding territory was held in the Grange hall at that place on Monday evening, in the interest of the vocational school which will be started there in September. County Superintendent D. O. Etters was present and spoke on the advantages and worth of such a school in a rural community. Much work will be done in the next few weeks to enroll a large number of scholars for the opening of the school term.

Public meeting will be held during the evenings of next week as follows:

Monday, at the Pike school house.

Tuesday, Coburn school house.

Wednesday, at the town hall, Madisonburg.

Thursday, Murray's school house.

Friday, Potters Mills school house.

A good attendance of citizens is desired.

Train Hits Auto; One Killed.

One man was killed and three others injured, on Monday, when an automobile belonging to John H. Weaver, a Williamsport coal operator, was struck by a Central Railroad freight train at a grade crossing near Lamar, right over the Centre county line.

Andrew Rapr, private secretary to Mr. Weaver, was killed. Mr. Weaver, his valet and driver were thrown clear off the car. The valet was painfully injured.

FRUITTOWN.

Alfred Reiber, of Johnstown, is spending some time at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Reiber, in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Steward Jordan spent Sunday at the B. F. Rickart home at Milesburg.

Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Horner left last week for their home in Youngsville after spending the summer at this place.

Amelia Copenhaver, of Potters Mills, spent last week at the home of her grandparents in this place.

Mrs. Andrew Wagner and two children, of Lewistown, are spending this week at the Rush Dippery home.

Bargains at Kessler's This Week.

In order to make room for fall stock, we are sacrificing all goods at this time. It is possible for you to buy just what you need at less than half price.—A. KESSLER, Millheim, Pa.

EVOLUTION OF THE ALPHABET

It Grew From Pictures By Which Men First Wrote and Required Ages For Its Completion.

No one really knows all about where the alphabet came from, because it grew very slowly, like children and every other good thing in the world. But we know quite well that no ingenious man sat down and made the alphabet, and we know quite well, too, that the alphabet began as pictures.

Just as a child reads or takes things in by pictures long before it can read letters, so men used to read and write by pictures; and then these pictures were gradually made simpler and simpler until at last they could be used in every and any way, as our letters can. We know that the letter O was at first the picture of an eye, and that gradually men made the picture plainer, until at last they drew an O. The letter I was once a picture of a house; and very likely a capital A may have been at first the picture of a pyramid.

Ages and ages ago in Egypt men used both kinds of writing, says the Kansas City Star. The priests used the oldest kind, which was the pictures. This was called the sacred writing, in which the pictures were turned into letters. Not very many years ago men tried in vain to read the old sacred picture writing of the Egyptians, but they could not. Then they found the wonderful Rosetta stone, and this had written upon it the same thing three times—once in the pictures and once in the letters, and also once in other letters, and so men got the key to picture writing, and now it can be read easily.

TOOK PARROT BY MISTAKE

Country Gentleman Who Had Dined and Wined Too Well Couldn't Find His Lantern in Morning.

A certain gentleman living in the country, who was something of a bon viveur, was invited to dinner by a neighbor. The night was very dark, and in order to guide him on his way he took with him the stable lantern, a clumsy old thing bound round with wires. The gentleman reached his friend's house in safety and enjoyed himsef extremely. The dinner was good and the wine excellent.

Presently the hour for the return journey arrived. He forgot to relight his lantern, but though the moon refused to shine he arrived home all right. On the following morning he could not find his precious lantern, so he sent his gardener with a note to his friend couched in the following terms:

"Dear Jones: Will you kindly return to the bearer the stable lantern which I left at your house last night?

"Yours sincerely,
"J. R. ROBINSON."

He received the following reply:

"Dear Robinson: I am returning the lantern, but will you kindly send back the parrot and its cage you took away with you last night instead of your lantern? Yours sincerely,
"E. P. JONES."

America's Panorama.

See New York with her skyscrapers that lust for the clouds like the Tower of Babel; Niagara roaring in exultation and shining in the crisp winter sunlight through a veil of diamond dust; the Pacific pounding on the golden sands of California; Pittsburgh with her furnaces glaring at night against the April rain clouds; the Mississippi, mighty as the mightiest of gods, surging past sleepy southern villages, where of a Sunday morning the church bells stir the heart to vague, sweet longings; New Orleans with Canal street gay of a Saturday night and the moonlight shimmering on the white excursion boats beside the levee; Mackinacs' white fort on the hilltop and the whisper of the Michigan pine woods; old Charleston, the clock of St. Michael's chiming the hours about the churchyard; Boston and Lexington and Concord, where at every turn there is a token of the pride that cannot die; West Point when the sunset gun echoes from the hills and the flag comes down.—Charles Phelps Cushing in Travel.

Not All So Harmless.

The part of Father Christmas may be easily overacted, as a certain town councilor would be the first to admit. He had been asked to take part in the annual treat to the old folk at the local workhouse. Made up as the ancient gentleman beloved of the children, he went, and for a time his pranks and antics delighted the company.

Then a scrap of conversation he chanced to overhear scarcely added to the worthy councilor's enjoyment.

"Ain't 'e enjoyin' of hisself?" remarked one aged inmate to another. "Wot a treat it is for the likes o' he! But why can't they let all the loonies out on a night like this?"

"Well," came the reply, "mebbe they ain't all so harmless as this'n."

Be Quiet.

"Study to be quiet"—that is, study to dismiss all bustle and worry out of your inward life. Study also to "do your own business," and do not try to do the business of other people. A great deal of "creaturely activity" is extended in trying to do other people's business. It is often hard to "sit still" when we see our friends, according to our ideas, mismanaging matters, and making such dreadful blunders. But the divine order, as it is also the best human order as well, is for each one of us to do our own business, and to refrain from meddling with the business of anyone else.—Exchange.

WHEN A COLD IS NOT A COLD

If It Lasts Longer Than Three Days It Is a "Nasal Sinusitis," Declares Physician.

"A cold in the head which lasts longer than three days is no longer such, but a nasal sinusitis," said Dr. John J. Hurley of Boston in an address reported in the Medical Record.

Doctor Hurley was arguing that "grippe" and influenza were nothing but an inflammation of the sinuses of the face, that labyrinth of the passages in the bones of the nose, cheeks and forehead which empty into the nose or pharynx. After comparing all the classic symptoms of influenza as described in the textbooks with those of sinusitis and pointing out their similarity if not identity, he called "influenza" and "grippe" the "alibis of ignorance."

The flamiliar influenza bacillus discovered by Pfeiffer is found in many but by no means all cases of so-called grippe. It has a special affinity for the sinuses of the nose. But there are many other bacilli—all of the pus-forming kinds—that produce the same effects.

Sinusis is nothing but the formation of an abscess in the sinuses. The patient needs no drugs; what he needs is to have the sinuses emptied. This is easy in nearly all cases; a specialist can open the swollen passages with a cotton pledget on the tip of a bougie and generally nothing more is needed than the touching of the passages with nitrate of silver. Once they begin to discharge their pus freely the cure is rapid. Cases in which an operation is necessary are the rare exception.

DAYS ARE GROWING LONGER

Scientists Say It Takes World Three Seconds Longer to Turn Over Than It Did 100 Years Ago.

Our earth appears to be slowing down its spin. Two British astronomers who have just finished a long study of the matter report that it now takes almost exactly three seconds longer for the world to turn over once than it took 100 years ago, and, a century hence, still another three seconds will have been added to the day.

At this rate, Shakespeare had nearly ten seconds less in his 24 hours than has a modern dramatist, says Saint Nicholas. William the Conqueror was handicapped a half minute in keeping up with his descendants. Julius Caesar was a whole minute to the bad; while even if he had lived to old age, his life would still have been some twenty of our days short of what his biographers would have claimed for him.

Abraham and the early Pharaohs would have been still more pressed for time. The earliest men, say in the year 100,000 B. C., would have had no use for How long to live on 24 hours a day, for they had only 24 hours to do their living in and were really only seventy-six years old when they thought they had reached fourscore.

May Be Oldest Book Extant.

In an ancient Samaritan synagogue at Shechem a double roll of parchment is guarded jealously and is zealously preserved. It was to Shechem that Abraham came in his first visit to Canaan. Near Shechem Jacob sank his famous well, and the returning Israelites heard here for the last time the voice of Joshua. Shechem was the first residence of the kings of Israel and was a city of the kings of Israel and was a city of refuge. Here at Jacob's well Jesus met the woman of Samaria. Here the great Justin martyr was born. After the division of Israel into two kingdoms Shechem became the religious center of the northern kingdom, and Jeroboam's self-appointed faith degenerated into the Samaritan worship of our Lord's day, which is perpetuated in the old synagogue which holds this scroll. This double roll of parchment, possibly the oldest in the world, contains the first five books of the Old Testament and may be as old as the days of Jeremiah. —Christian Herald.

Why Singers Break Down.

Singing is an abnormal exercise of the lungs, to say nothing of the other organs involved. It over exercises the upper portion of the body, forcing abnormal pressure in an upward direction and tending to overheat the upper portion of the body. Up to a certain point, a healthful stimulation of the blood circulation is the happy result; but beyond that point, the increasing motion imparted tends to fever, and a reaction the next day shows that a cooling down period has been forced upon the singer's attention.—Physical Culture.

Morning Glories.

Wild morning glories, like the lilies of the field, "toil not, neither do they spin." But though arrayed like Solomon, they are not sought after for landscape decoration. In the plant kingdom they are military oppressors, ousting every other aspirant for vegetable honors from every acre where they obtain a footing. Hence has sprung a strange lawsuit between two wealthy ranchers in Santa Barbara county, the one accusing the other of having seeded his land to these radiant but hostile flowers.—Los Angeles Times.

The Hurried Life.

Mrs. Uptodate—Have you got the latest record for your phonograph?

Mrs. Hurriup—I'm afraid not. I haven't been downtown since this morning.

LISZT RUINED BY SUCCESS

Idolized Piano Virtuoso Grew to Live Only for the Admiration and Adulation of Women.

It is only when we remember Liszt's profession that we can read the riddle he presents, writes Paul Rosenfeld in the Seven Arts. From childhood up, he was the idolized piano virtuoso. He was petted and adored all his life. He was successful from the beginning. He was smothered all his life under the adulation showered upon him in every capital of Europe, showered upon him in very tangible form by women of the highest society. His was not a character profound or fine enough to right itself. He never managed to develop out of that stage, to contact with truly nourishing things. On the contrary, he became completely uprooted, came to exist entirely in this modern Capua, came to love it and to crave the rose leaves and the clouds of perfume. His music is largely an aspiration toward it, an attempt to perpetuate about him the admiration and adulation, the glowing eyes and half-parted lips, the heaving bosoms. It is a mechanism for procuring for himself the Paschapower he desired. Indeed, beside Liszt, Chopin seems a veritable anchorite.

True, Liszt interested himself in music for another reason. If it served to procure him the particular "place in the sun" that he craved, it furnished him also with a most engaging pastime. He interested himself in music as one might interest oneself in a sport that becomes more engaging as one becomes more proficient in it. He studied its rules, its technique, its tricks. With what keenness he mastered them, his compositions show. But that interest was only minor. The other was the major.

HAVING A PURPOSE IN LIFE

Unless One Aims at Certain Goal, He Is Likely to Drift With Current and Be Swept Out to Sea.

To have a purpose in life and stick to it has long been a cardinal principle of right living, and it does not seem that any man or woman could ever lack a real object for which to strive. It is hard work which tells in this world, not merely the perfunctory efforts with which so many persons hope to win success. Unless we are animated by the desire to achieve a certain goal, we shall most probably only drift with the current and in the end be swept out to sea along with other wreckage, says the Charleston News. The longer we live the more this fact is impressed upon our minds, but it frequently takes some great emergency to bring it home to us in an unmistakable way. Of course, there are men and women everywhere in all walks of life who are actuated by noble impulses and lofty ambitions, and who, because they persist in working for the attainment of a high ideal, are doing much for the uplift of the world. On the other hand, observation clearly shows that not all men and women recognize their full duty in life. Such persons are, as a rule, far removed through fortunate circumstances from the necessity of having to work for their living; their wealth and high worldly position have placed them beyond the threat of privation, and they are content to stand by idly and let their neighbors do the necessary work of the world.

Costly Living.

Most of the high cost of living comes from buying things we don't need. If it wasn't for that we would all live off the fat of the land, and the rich and well-to-do would have enough left to help other people and boost the uplift of the city. If all the money that society throws away on idle pleasures and needless things were redistributed equitably among the people, everybody would be living on lamb chops, lima beans and pound cake; and the reflex action of such a situation would compensate the well-off for the loss of their joyless pleasures. But the old ideal of the univer[illegible] seems still to influence the people—"never to vex at the land's ridiculous misuse." It wouldn't cost a cent to have it otherwise, as long as our money goes into pleasures and trifles. But take each individual life and cut off the foolish and needless things, and such a one would occupy the proud eminence of a champion of nobler things.—Ohio State Journal.

Here's Your Hat, Stay Awhile.

It is the Nunc Dimittis—the art of the peaceful departure. To know when to go, and how to let go after "mine eyes have seen"—yes, that is a fine art, indeed. Learn the art of terminal facility and save a world of apologies and regrets afterward. Learn not to linger over anything—even a telephone. Long conversations, long explanations, long letters, long farewells, long prayers in public, sermons or speeches, and long-spun-out stories—pray avoid them. Come to the point on time. Depart gracefully. Peace will then pursue you. Leave a wish and longing because you have gone. Learn to let go of little things today and you will be ready to decide quickly at tomorrow's crisis, and to depart in peace—Christian Advocate.

Glances.

Wherever people come together the air is full of glances and yet for the most part they are stolen, for the unwritten law in such cases is that one person shall not look openly into the eyes of another unless some mutual acquaintance has uttered the meaningless but extraordinary important words of introduction. Perhaps it is because custom demands that among strangers glances of shy appraisal or frank interest must be stolen that they are so intense, so furtive and, in the main, so interesting. The principal difficulty in learning about them from observation is, of course, that in order to observe one must of necessity steal a few glances. What one can learn in a brief glance is little, but with practice it becomes greater, and a skilled observer, used to thinking quickly and to point about what he sees, can see and learn much without making a brazen nuisance of himself.—Indianapolis News.

"Light of the Moon."

The phrase "the light of the moon" is an indefinite one, not used by scientists and used by others in a mistaken and misleading sense. The moon has no light of its own, and the only light that comes from it is the reflected light of the sun, without any warmth or life-giving quality or any effect on vegetation. As loosely used by many persons, the expression "light of the moon" means a few nights in each month preceding and a few nights following full moon. Many persons think this "light of the moon" period has an important bearing on seed germination and plant growth, but that is a mistake.

MONTHLY MILK REPORT

Of the Continental Condensed Milk Company, of Spring Mills, Pa.

Patrons Receiving the Largest Checks for Month of June.

Name	Post Office	Weight	Amount
William Breon	Centre Hall	11177	$208 79
W. F. Colyer	Centre Hall	9843	203 02
Harris Stover	Woodward	7756	161 22
J K Bitner	Centre Hall	6868	146 97
S. H. Hackenburg	Spring Mills	6999	141 38
F. A. Foreman	Centre Hall	6225	124 50
John Bair	Spring Mills	5736	119 88
J. H. Horner	Tusseyville	5129	117 17
W. E. Bartges	Centre Hall	5115	106 53
W. P. Hosterman	Spring Mills	2990	71 46

As the Sunflower Turns to the Sun

just as naturally do the business men of Penns and Brush Valleys turn to the Farmers National Bank in times of financial stress for the aid that is sure to be forthcoming. All we ask is good security for the protection of our depositors, and many men have been saved from failure and have tided over difficulties by the aid of this bank.

The Farmers National Bank

Millheim, Pa.

LOCALS

W. C. T. U. at the home of Mrs. S. W. Smith, Saturday evening.

A letter for Miss Elsie Weaver is unclaimed in the Centre Hall post office.

Millheim's community picnic will be held today (Thursday) in Dr. G. S. Frank's grove, west of Millheim.

Mrs. John C. Rossman and mother, Mrs. Mary Dinges, visited Mr. and Mrs. George Ocker, in Lewisburg, last week.

Rev. H. W. Buck and Miss Mayer, of Wellston, Ohio, are guests of the former's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Geary.

Calvin Smith, who is employed with the Pittsburg Plate Glass company, at Crystal City, Missouri, is spending his vacation with relatives in Centre county.

Cleveland Mitterling spent the first three days of this week at Collegeville, Montgomery county, which has been the milch cow market for the Mitterlings for some years.

P. Edward Mersinger, of near Centre Hill, was a caller the other day. He has a surplus of horse stock and advertises for sale two colts four and three years old, respectively.

Messrs. John D. Wagner and Robert Finkle, representatives citizens of Gregg township, stopped in Centre Hall for a short time on Friday morning on their way to Bellefonte.

Mrs. Catharine Horner, of Tusseyville spent the week pleasantly at the home of her, son, Rev. W. C. Horner, and wife, returning home on Wednesday, says the Loganton Journal.

Miss Carrie Sweetwood, a nurse in training in the Woman's Hospital, Philadelphia, is spending a short vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Sweetwood, in this place.

A big boy, tipping the scales at ten and one-half pounds, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Michael Delaney, at Old Fort, on Tuesday of last week. Mother and child are progressing nicely.

Nearly a half inch of rain fell last Thursday afternoon, which was welcomed by man and beast alike after three days of sweltering heat. Temperature took a mighty tumble as a result.

Dr. and Mrs. J. V. Foster, of State College, accompanied by Mrs. T. W. Simkins, who has been spending the past few weeks in Centre Hall, started on an auto trip to Philadelphia beginning of the week.

At a meeting of the Gregg township school board, at Spring Mills, on Saturday, Miss Nancy C. Hunter, of Bellefonte, was elected supervisor of the home-making department of the vocational school to be established at Spring Mills this fall.

Harry Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Brown, of near Potters Mills, sustained a broken ankle on Friday night when, boy-like, he endeavored to jump into bed over the foot end. His calculations went wrong and he struck the foot board with sufficient force to break the ankle. Dr. H. H. Longwell reduced the fracture.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Shelly, son William, and daughter, Miss Ethel of Sunbury, attended the Ripka reunion at Centre Hall on Saturday and remained over Sunday as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Foreman. Mr. Shelly is business manager of the Sunbury Item, and a man of considerable experience in the various departments of the newspaper business.

E. M. Huyett received a telegram early Monday morning announcing the death of his sister, Mrs. John J. Huyett, at Sinking Springs, Berks, county. The Huyett family had but a week ago visited at the deceased's home, and while her condition at that time was more or less critical, her death was not expected. Mrs. Huyett a number of years ago, lived at Millheim. The funeral was held on Wednesday, and was attended by her brother in this place.

The big Studebaker car owned by William F. Colyer and horse and buggy belonging to Orvis Horner, of Colyer, collided near the railroad station on Monday night at about 9:30 o'clock, with dire results so far as the latter was concerned. Mr. and Mrs. Horner were on there way home, the horse going the trot. They claim to have turned off the road sufficiently far to permit the big car to pass, but upon coming side by side the automobil struck the wheels of the buggy, completely upsetting both the horse and vehicle. The glaring headlights of two autos standing close to where the accident occurred bewildered the driver of the rig, making it impossible for him to get a clear view of the approaching car. The impact threw Mrs. Horner out over the animal into the center of the road, causing her to alight on her head. Mr. Horner was thrown from the buggy also. Both were injured but Mrs. Horner the more seriously. Besides sustaining contusions, Mrs. Horner was cut about the head and limbs. She was helped into the A. C. Ripka home where Dr. Longwell gave her attention before being removed to her home. Mr. Horner had a rib cracked and was severely shaken up. The buggy was badly damaged. The collision broke the steering gear of the car, and it was with great difficulty that it was gotten home.

BOALSBURG.

F. W. Weber spent Tuesday at Bellefonte.

While playing on Saturday Charles Fisher had the misfortune to break his arm.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller, of Huntingdon, spent several days last week with the latter's brother, Dr. L. E. Kidder.

Mrs. Adaline Kline of State College, was a recent visitor at the home of Mrs. Lizzie Meyer.

Miss Mildred Gingerich spent several day days last week with her aunt, Mrs. Luther Zerby, at State College.

Misses Nell and Anna Holter, of Howard, are visiting Mrs. Charles Mothersbaugh.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Weber, of Huntingdon, are visiting the former's brother, S. E. Weber, here.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Harter and son, of State College, were recent visitors at the James Ross home.

Mrs Clarence Passmore, of Harrisburg, spent a short time with her sister, Mrs. George Shugart, on Tuesday.

There will be regular preaching service in the Lutheran church, Sunday, August 12.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Brooks and David and Christine Weaver, of Pleasant Gap, spent Sunday with relatives here.

Dr. Shultz, wife and son, of Danville, Mr. and Mrs. Ray D. Gilland, of State College, were Sunday visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fisher.

Miss Lillian Dale and Mrs. George Dale and two children are visiting at the home of John Dale at State College.

Mrs. Lizzie Jacobs, of Centre Hall, visited her sister, Mrs. C. A. Fisher. On Monday Mrs. Fisher and Mrs Jacobs went to Lemont to visit their sister, Mrs. Angeline Bottorf.

Linden Hall

Mrs. W. T. Noll is entertaining a party of friends from Jersey City.

G. H. Keller is now in charge of the garage at the State penitentiary at Rock View.

Over sixty dollars was taken in at the festival which was largely attended.

Mr. and Mrs. George Mothersbaugh and family spent Saturday evening at the J. H. Ross home.

W. T. Noll and son Paul, who have been employed at Orviston for the past few months, spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

Mrs. J. H. Ross and son Paul, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Swartz, of Hublersburg, motored to Altoona, Sunday.

Miss Edwina Weiland entertained Miss Helen Gregory, of Wilkesbarre, and Miss Mildred Avery, of Mehoopany, for a few days the past week.

William Catherman, who has been employed at Danville for the past few months, is spending some time with his family here.

Last Sunday Mrs. J. I. Ross and son Samuel, accompanied by Miss Louella Ross, of Boalsburg, and Miss Irene Reifsnyder motored to Mifflinburg, where they spent the day with the John Diehl family.

Spring Mills.

A. N. Finkle lost a valuable horse last week.

Quite a number of our people were to Centre Hall on Tuesday evening to hear the band concert.

Perry Detwiler purchased a Studebaker car on Monday.

J. F. Condo and family, of Howard, spent Sunday at the Dr. Braucht home.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Gramley, of New York, are spending their vacation at the T. M. Gramley home.

The Reformed S. S. will picnic at the Sand Spring on Friday afternoon and the Ev. S. S. on Saturday.

Burchard Musser, of Altoona, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Musser.

Archie Decker and family, of Mifflinburg, stopped on their way to attend the funeral of James Decker, at Pine Grove Mills, on Tuesday.

C. F. Lontz, family, and mother, Mrs. Sarah Snavely, of Mifflinburg, spent Sunday at the Andrew Rote home.

Hon. William Allison and family attended the funeral of Mrs Archie Allison, at Bellefonte, on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. May Gramley, Mrs. William Smith, Lloyd Smith and wife attended the funeral of Mrs. James Moyer, at Potters Mills, on Saturday.

Twenty-two Gregg township scholars passed the examination for entrance to the Spring Mills High school, in September. A few have conditions to overcome which may be done by seeing the school directors. The list of scholars follows: Clarence Albright, Robert Albright, Wilbur Decker, R. B. Lee, Grace Neese, Marian R. Neese, Martha W. Smith, Orpha Siegal, Madeline Walker, Florence Lingle, Lody A. Musser, J. H. Rachau, Bessie Wolfe, Clara Bartley, Thomas Beaton, Mabel Hassenplug, Delsey Morris, Beula Ripka, J. D. Heckman, Boyd Musser, Ralph Haglin, Biron Decker.

A number of farmers are doing some plowing this week.

There were six per cent. less chicks hatched by the farmers of the State during the spring than in previous years.

SATURDAY FIRST DAY TO APPEAR FOR EXAMINATION FOR DRAFT.

(Continued from first page)

1369	57	Crader, Lewis A., State College, R. F. D. No. 1.
2691	58	Seprish, Martin, Clarence.
616	59	Dunsmore, John L., Philipsburg.
373	60	Korman, Chas. E., Milesburg.
1676	61	Dale, Henry L., Boalsburg.
1266	62	Ratcliff, Earl A., Bellefonte, R. F. D. No. 4.
1891	63	Miller, Paul, Monument.
775	64	Shaw, John, Snow Shoe.
2684	65	Rodgers, Jas., Clarence.
3159	66	Thompson, Harold A., Port Matildia.
486	67	Cowpher, Harry E., Philipsburg, 125 Second St.
692	68	Todd, F. L., Philipsburg.
600	69	Ziff, Simon, Philipsburg.
1986	70	Weber, Clarence R., Rebersburg.
810	71	Benner, Edwin W., State College.
1539	72	Hasenplug, Willard C., Spring Mills.
2549	73	Bosock, John Clarence.
1682	74	Keller, Wilfred N., Linden Hall.
507	75	Finberg, Samuel, Philipsburg.
309	76	Bechdel, Harry I., Howard.
437	77	Kanour, Harry H., Philipsburg.
2967	78	Tenallia, Sam., Bellefonte.
1324	79	Russell, John E., Orviston.
604	80	Askey, Guy C., Philipsburg.
43	81	Johnson, Thos. W., Bellefonte.
2181	82	Stoner, Wm. R., Centre Hall, R. F. D. No. 1.
1763	83	Wentzell, Chas. R., Howard.
1548	84	Lingle, John C., Spring Mills.
1264	85	Musser, Wm E., Lemont.
1066	86	Spicer, Malcolm L., Bellefonte.
924	87	Martz, Eric, State College.
2455	88	Gakuboski, Frank, Osceola Mills, R. F. D. No. 2.
2501	89	Parloski, Leo, Osceola Mills.
420	90	Dayton, James N., Philipsburg.
1014	91	Lucas, Boyd L., Fleming.
1178	92	Shank, Samuel I., Milesburg.
514	93	Gilbert, Daniel B, Philipsburg.
2374	94	Kiminski, John, Powelton.
433	95	Hess, Frank T, Philipsburg.
1329	96	Slaven, Jas., Orviston.
2945	97	Minemyer, Fern W., Bellefonte.
10	98	Casper, Howard L, Bellefonte.
2725	99	Beals, Orlando, Moshannon.
2783	100	Lyons, Edward O., Bellefonte.
2756	101	Watson, Clayton J., Moshannon.
2993	102	Walk, Sylvester R, Port Matilda.
1045	103	Holderman, Harry A., Bellefonte.
1031	104	Benzie, John, Bellefonte.
1705	105	Reitz, Fred D., Boalsburg.
3149	106	Shaver, Geo. F., Martha.
1331	107	Stranevs, Mike, Orviston.
1685	108	Ralston, Budd, Cehtre Hall.
487	109	Cadwallader, Frank H. Philipsburg.
1282	110	Spicer, Otto E., State College.
3090	111	Eby, Wm. C., Zion.
1323	112	Rayson, Harry, Orviston.
1847	113	Holt, Victor N., Howard, R F. D.
797	114	Ailman, Jerome McC., State College.
140	115	Corman, Otto E., Bellefonte.
2599	116	Heylmon, Stanley L, Clarence.
1536	117	Goodhart, Herbert R., Spring Mills.
1922	118	Grove, Wm. H., Bellefonte.
2952	119	Rosi, Peter, Bellefonte.
1723	120	Young, Roland C., Boalsburg,
2908	121	Brooks, Douglas L., Pleasant Gap.
1779	122	Geyer, Wm. D., Julian.
1236	123	Harlow, Richard C., State College.
2247	124	Miller, Frank J., Philipsburg.
2011	125	Furst, Carl M., Port Matilda.
432	126	Hess, Ralph F., Philipsburg.
2719	127	Yatchick, Geo., Clarence.
3053	128	McClure, Kiner C., Nittany.
2962	129	Sager, Geo., Bellefonte.
18	130	Dale, Arthur C., Bellefonte.
652	131	McCune, Thos. H., Philipsburg.
927	132	Metzgar, LeRoy K., State College.
2568	133	Rumberger, J. Paul, Bellefonte.
1484	134	Vonada, J. Lee, Centre Hall.
739	135	Burns, John R., Snow Shoe.
1751	136	Kelley, John H., Howard.
601	137	Ziff, Victor, Philipsburg.
3024	138	Kechner, Harry I., Fleming.
1322	139	Poorman, Frank D., Orviston.
1146	140	Emenhizer, Chas. E., Milesburg.
1103	141	Kessling, Harry F. Yarnell.
2319	142	Joswick, Emil, Munson,
1395	143	Kirk, Elisha T., State College.
2479	144	Lauvich, Effrin, Osceola Mills, R. F. D.

Continued at foot of next column.

REBERSBURG

James P. Frank left on Mondoy for Philipsburg where he will spend a few weeks with his son Orvis.

James Gramley has the Hazel carpenter crew doing repair work on his farm buildings.

At present the farmers are cutting the heavist oats crop that has been raised in this vicinity for a number of years.

Mrs. William Fehl and daughter, of Clearfield, are visiting relatives at this place.

Mrs. William Kreamer, of Lock Haven, is spending this week with her many friends at this place.

Dr. Burd and wife, of Philadelphia, sojourned a few days the past week at the home of Jonathan Spangler.

Mr. and Mrs. Confer, Mrs. Irvin Bower, and Mrs. Levi Dress, all of Mackeyville, attended the funeral of Mrs. Wolfort, on Monday.

Last Friday Mrs. Wolfort, widow of the late George Wolfort, died very suddenly of heart failure. On Monday her remains were buried in the Lutheran and Reformed cemetery at this place. Her age was seventy-five years and six month. She was the mother of seventeen children, nine having preceded her to the beyond.

On last Friday John Wert, son of Hiram Wert, of this place, met with a painful accident. While loading coal at Coburn, an incoming train scared Mr. Wert's horses and they started off at break neck speed. Mr. Wert, in endeavoring to stop his team, got mixed up in the front wheel of his wagon which resulted in one of his legs being badly fractured and the other badly bruised. He was at once taken to the Bellefonte hospital where his wounds were dressed and the fracture reduced. At this writing he is getting along as well as can be expected.

Pleasant Gap.

George Hile has left for Burnham where he expects to secure a position.

Frank Irvin has moved his family from Niagara Falls to this town.

Carl Griffith, of Pittsburgh, is visiting among friends in this place.

Edward Wolf left Saturday for Pitcairn in search of employment.

Ira Viedorfer, who is employed at Burnham, spent Saturday and Sunday in this town.

Mrs. Charles Osmer, of Bellefonte, is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Boyd Spicher.

Edward Twitmeyer, of Seattle, Washington, is visiting among old friends.

Mrs. George Wise and daughter, of Tyrone, are visiting with the former's mother, Mrs. Armstrong.

Mrs. Harry Brown, of Bellefonte, spent Monday with her parents at this place.

Earl and Joshua Eckenroth, who are employed at Ehrenfeld, visited over Sunday with their families.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Robb, of Altoona, spent the week end with the latter's sister, Mrs. Harry McClincy.

Miss Mary Corl, of Boalsburg, is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Millward.

The Pleasant Gap Fire company is planning a large fantastic parade on Saturday evening which will be followed by a festival in Noll's grove.

Mr. and Mrs. William Derome, of Williamsport are spending their vacation with friends and relatives in this place.

Freight Wreck on Local Branch.

A broken axle on a coal car on an east bound freight, tied up traffic at the railroad at Montandon Thurday afternoon, and passenger trains were delayed several hours until the lines were cleared. The wreck occurred shortly after one o'clock, and the freight had just reached the Montandon station when the axle broke, and the cars began to pile up. The tracks were ripped for a distance of several hundred feet. All tracks were blocked.

Engineer Cherry, in charge of the Bellefonte train, was waiting on the siding for the freight to pass before running in on the branch. Seeing that something was wrong with the freight he applied full steam and backed away from the approaching train, probably averting a serious wreck.

The train for Bellefonte did not get by the wreck until after seven o'clock, and it was nine o'clock until Centre Hall was reached.

Marriage Licenses.

Clyde W. Bouse, Moscow
Miriam J. Ishler, State College

A. Kessler, of Millheim, left for New York beginning of the week to purchase his new fall stock. New fall styles are expected in at any time. Give Kessler's a call. adv.

(Continued from previous column.)

606	145	Bratton, Conrad B., Philipsburg.
182	146	Mott, Basil J. F., Bellefonte.
1771	147	Craig, Robert L., Julian.
513	148	Gallania, Nicholas, Philipsburg.
46	149	Kane, Bernard, Bellefonte.
1020	150	Rowan, John T., Fleming.
1651	151	Gates, Wm. B., Warriors Mark.
1099	152	Confer, Claud, Howard.

CARRY A SIX-TON BUILDING

Squad of 250 Soldiers Move Structure, 72 by 24 Feet, Without Aid of Any Machinery.

Carrying a six-ton building, without the aid of machinery, or other equipment, was one of the unusual tasks performed by 250 North Dakota soldiers when they were on the Mexican border, according to the Popular Mechanics Magazine. The frame structure that was moved housed the army Y. M. C. A. at Mercedes, Tex., and measured 72 by 24 feet.

Because its site was undesirable, it was proposed to hire a contractor to move the structure to a new location, but the army engineers devised a plan by which the men themselves could perform the task and so save money. They estimated that with 250 soldiers helping, each would have to carry less than 50 pounds. Accordingly the building was well braced and its walls provided with runners. Since there was no floor the men were stationed along all four walls, inside as well as out, each soldier standing next to a beam inserted beneath. At the word of command they lifted the building from the ground and marched away with it, to a site 200 yards distant.

CIGAR AS OPIUM SUBSTITUTE

Aiding in Redemption of China, Where Natives Are Now Frequently Seen Smoking Their Cheroots.

The cigar is doing a large part in the redemption of China. It is no uncommon thing to see a native smoking his cheroot, which promises to enjoy the favor once bestowed on opium.

The import of cigars into various Chinese ports has been greatly on the increase in the last few years, and now amounts to about $350,000 annually. Of this trade four-fifths normally is through Hongkong. There has been a marked increase in the quantity of Dutch-made cigars used in South China and other portions of the Far East during the last year or more, where, for various reasons, Philippine cigars have been losing in favor.

Previous to the outbreak of the war in Europe considerable quantities of cheap cigars were sold in China and the Far East through German firms in Hongkong, and a German cigar factory was operated in Hongkong for the manufacture of cheap cigars for the Chinese trade and also for export to Europe. This factory is still operated under Chinese control.

Diamonds to Remain High.

The high cost of diamonds keeps up. If you have any hidden away among your potatoes and onions hold them, for you may not get any more. This is the prophecy made at a convention of the New York State Retail Jewelers' association at New York, which predicts that the high price of diamonds will hold for a good many years after the war.

Benjamin Rees, a diamond importer, in the role of prophet, said he had been abroad on diamond-buying excursions five times since the war began; that diamonds have advanced in price 30 to 40 per cent in the past year, and that the high prices will hold because the 17,000 cutters and polishers in Belgium are gone, the Kaffirs who mined the rough diamonds are making munitions and that England probably will put a tax on rough diamonds.

Candles Vs. Electricity.

The Society for Electrical Development, anxious to encourage a wider use of electricity for lighting, has prepared figures showing it is much cheaper than candles or kerosene.

A recent test of six candles showed that for 1 cent only 2.68 candle-power hours were obtained. If electricity for lighting costs 9 cents for a kilowatt hour a 20-watt lamp can be lighted for 50 hours for 9 cents. The efficiency of a 20-watt incandescent is a candle-power for 1.17 watts. Thus a 20-watt lamp will provide about 17 candle power. It will burn 50 hours for 9 cents, or 850 candle-power hours will cost 9 cents. One cent will buy 94.4 candle-power hours, or 35 times as much light as can be obtained from a candle for 1 cent.

Salesmanship in Schools.

Boston has a director of salesmanship in its public schools. The place is filled by Isabel C. Bacon, who, at a session of the National Retail Dry Goods association, presented the question of co-operative courses in salesmanship in high schools and stores. She reported that her classes had increased in the last four years and that store executives were co-operating to make the work a success. In teaching salesmanship there is actual demonstration of the processes, a teacher acting as a customer and another as a salesgirl.

Cost of Dyes Before the War.

The dyes used on this side of the water cost the consumers between thirty and forty millions of dollars in normal times. This sum, says the Enginering Magazine, does not measure the total value of the industry, because in addition to the dyes produced there are many drugs and chemicals obtained as by-products of the manufacture which swell the total to probably $50,000,000 annually.

Nonpatriotic.

Gladys—Mother, I don't speak to Jeannette any more.

Mother—Why, dearie, what is the matter? And poor little Jeannette has been ill, too.

Gladys—That's just it, mother. She went and had German measles.

Centre Reporter a $1.50 per year.

CENTRE MILLS

Mr. Boyer, at Spring Bank, lost a valuable cow last week.

Mrs. Lydia Bottorf is visiting her sister, Mrs. Bechtal, at Spring Bank.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Stump and the latter's mother, of Centre Hall, spent Sunday at the home of Levi Stump, at Spring Bank.

Miss Eva Bailey, of Spring Mills, is spending a short time with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Kline, at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Godshall and family, and Mrs. Siegal, of Spring Mills, spent Saturday evening at the Kline home.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Reish and daughter Dorothy, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Best and daughter Helen spent Sunday with friends and relatives in Nittany valley.

Miss Minnie Kline returned from New York on Saturday where she had been holding Evangelistic meetings. She expects to go to Mifflin county this week.

Arthur Peters and family, Luther Dale and family, of Oak Hall, and Mr. and Mrs. William Homan, of Centre Hall called at the J. A. Kline home on Sunday afternoon.

STATE AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

It is estimated that there are a million and a half less chickens on the farms this year than a year ago.

The average price of strawberries throughout the State was twelve cents, the average price received by farmers in various counties ranging from nine to fourteen cents a quart.

Farmers report their potato crops in splendid condition and look for average yields.

Coin Works Electric Fan.

There is now on the market an electric fan which can be operated only by placing a coin in its slot, whereupon it operates for a certain length of time, according to the amount of current which the owner desires to supply for the money paid, says the Scientific American.

When a coin is dropped into the slot a clock mechanism is wound up in the base of the fan. For a nickle, for instance, the fan may operate one hour, either constantly or intermittently, according to the wishes of the user. Several coins can be dropped in at one time, insuring several hours' use of the fan.

World's Biggest Fish Net.

The largest fish net in the world will soon be in use in these waters, says the Avalon Islander. It is 8,400 feet long, 300 feet deep and has five purselike pockets made of a two-inch re-enforced mesh. Two 80-foot tugs and a fleet of small boats will accompany the net. The equipment will cost almost $100,000 to fish for three months. What chance for its life will any fish have with such a net combing the channel day and night?

Diet a Matter of Habit.

Our daily food is to a large extent a matter of prejudice and habit. We think we must have certain things because we always have had them. But the war has shown us that by the exercise of intelligent planning we can get the necessary nutriment for less money than we have been accustomed to spend.—Kansas City Star.

THE MARKETS.

GRAIN

Corrected weekly by Bradford & Son.

Wheat (new)	No quotation given
Corn	1.65
Oats	.60
Barley	1.00
Rye	1.10

PRODUCE AT STORES

Butter	.34
Eggs	.32

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TWO COLTS FOR SALE.—One rising four years old and one rising three years old, both geldings, and from heavy stock and will develop to good weight.—P. EDWARD MERSINGER, one mile east of Centre Hill, Spring Mills, Pa., R. D. 31 pd.

FOR SALE.—Small express wagon; practically as good as new. Will sell reasonable. J. L. McCLENAHAN, Centre Hall, Pa.

Wanted:

Air Hammermen, Caulkers, Fitters, and Laborers, for day and night work.

Best of Wages and Steady Work.

Apply to

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY CO., Milton, Pa.

Laundry

Leaves the Reporter office

THURSDAY A. M., AUG 9
THURSDAY A. M. AUG. 23

and every OTHER WEEK until further notice

Returns Saturday following date of outgoing

GRAIN CROPS ARE PROMISING

Western Canada 1917 Crops in Good Shape.

While it is a little early to predict what the Western Canada grain crop will produce, there is every indication at the present writing that the 1917 crop will give an excellent return. Reports received from all portions of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta speak of good growing weather, a fairly advanced stage of all grains, with prospects as good as in the past two years. Should conditions continue as at present, it is safe to conclude that Western Canadian farmers, already free of debt, as a result of the splendid crops and prevailing high prices, expect from this season's returns to be in a position that will place them away beyond any fear of the future.

The acreage of Western Canada will be about the same as last year. Seeding was somewhat later than last year, but germination was quicker. The only possible drawback now would seem to be a scarcity of harvest hands, but it is felt by the authorities that the situation will be pretty well cared for by that time.

Land values are increasing, but there is room for a much greater increase than in the past, owing to the returns that farmed land will give when compared with its cost. In some districts land that could have been bought five years ago for $15 an acre is changing hands at $60 an acre, the seller satisfied that he is giving the purchaser good value for his money. And why not, when it is known that in a great many cases during the past two years crops have been grown on this land that have produced a profit of forty and fifty dollars per acre, over and above cost of production. These cases, while not general, were not exceptional.

In addition to the lands that are offered for sale by railway companies, land companies and private individuals, the homesteading areas offer great inducements for those who are willing to do a little pioneering for a year or two. By that time settlements would come into existence, and this means a condition similar to that enjoyed by many of the older settlements of today—schools, churches, railways. The land is of high-class quality, strong and vigorous, easily worked, and capable of producing the very best of crops.

The demand for all grains for some years will be great, and it will require all the resources of man, beast and soil to meet it. That the prices will be good goes without saying, but at the present time there is something more appealing than the lucrative prices that prevail. That is, the desire to assist in winning the world war. The man at the plow is doing his "bit," and the spirit of patriotism that prevails will lead him into a broader sphere of action. No matter where he may be he will look about him that he may find land to further develop the country's resources. It is possible that his own state may furnish the land, in which case he will be quick to take advantage of the offer. If land in his own state is not available, Canada (now our ally) will be glad to furnish it in unlimited quantity, as she is vitally interested in largely increasing the supply of foodstuff which is now as urgently needed and is as valuable as ammunition to the allied countries.

The appeal made by Mr. Hoover, United States controller of foods, and also by Hon. W. J. Hanna, Canadian controller, emphasizes the need of the allies, urges economy and the prevention of the waste in food, and bespeaks whole-hearted public co-operation. Speaking of Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and their European allies, they say:

"For nearly three years their man power has been engaged in the direct work of war, and in some cases large areas of their most productive lands have been overrun by the enemy. Their food shortage and the food to supply the armies of Canada and the United States must be wholly provided from this side of the Atlantic. The supply must also be sufficient to cover losses at sea. Australia, New Zealand, the Argentine Republic and other countries are not now available to relieve the situation because of their remoteness and the shortage of tonnage.

"The crop of storeable foods grown in Canada and the United States suitable for shipment overseas threatens to be entirely inadequate to meet the demand unless the whole people determine by every means in their power to make up the shortage. Every individual is under a direct obligation to assist in rationing the allied forces. There must be national self-denial and national co-operation to provide the necessary supplies."—Advertisement.

Not in the Calendar.

Fond Mother—What's the matter, Eva?

Little Eva—I've heard of "Good Friday," and "Ash Wednesday," but what on earth is "Nut Sunday."

Hard on Him.

"Did the young couple just married take a flat?"

"The bride did."

A successful form of efficiency consists in inducing somebody else to do your work.

THE REAL MAN

By FRANCIS LYNDE

(Copyright by Chas. Scribner's Sons)

CHAPTER XV—Continued.

—12—

Smith was jabbing his paper knife absently into the desk blotter. "And yet we go on calling this a civilized country!" he said meditatively. Then with a sudden change of front: "I'm in this fight to stay until I win out or die out, Billy; you know that. As I have said, Miss Verda can kill me off if she chooses to; but she won't choose to. Now let's get to work. It's pretty late to rout a justice of the peace out of bed to issue a warrant for us, but we'll do it. Then we'll go after Lanterby and make him turn state's evidence. Come on; let's get busy."

But Starbuck, reaching softly for a chair-righting handhold upon Smith's desk, made no reply. Instead he snapped his lithe body out of the chair and launched it in a sudden tiger spring at the door. To Smith's astonishment, the door, which should have been latched, came in at Starbuck's wrenching jerk of the knob, bringing with it, hatless, and with the breath startled out of him, the new stenographer, Shaw.

"There's your state's evidence," said Starbuck grimly, pushing the half-dazed door listener into a chair. "Just put the auger a couple of inches into this fellow and see what you can find."

Richard Shaw had an exceedingly bad quarter of an hour when Smith and Starbuck applied the thumbscrews to force a confession out of him. Nevertheless, knowing the dangerous ground upon which he stood, he evaded and shuffled and prevaricated under the charges and questionings until it became apparent that nothing short of bribery or physical torture would get the truth out of him. Smith was not willing to offer the bribe, and since the literal thumbscrews were out of the question, Shaw was locked into one of the vacant rooms across the corridor until his captors could determine what was to be done with him.

"That is one time when I fired and missed the whole side of the barn," Starbuck admitted, when Shaw had been remanded to the makeshift cell across the hall. "I know that fellow is on Stanton's pay roll; and it's reasonably certain that he got his job with you so that he could keep cases on you. But we can't prove anything that we say, so long as he refuses to talk."

"No," Smith agreed. "I can discharge him, and that's about all that can be done with him."

"He is a pretty smooth article," said Starbuck reflectively. "He used to be a clerk in Maxwell's railroad office, and he was mixed up in some kind of crookedness, I don't remember just what."

Smith caught quickly at the suggestion.

"Wait a minute, Billy," he broke in; and then: "There's no doubt in your mind that he's a spy?"

"Sure he is," was the prompt rejoinder.

"I was just thinking—he has heard what was said here tonight—which is enough to give Stanton a pretty good chance to outfigure our outfit again."

"Right you are."

"In which case it would be little short of idiotic in us to turn him loose.

"Are They Sure-Enough Chasing You John?"

We've got to hold him, proof or no proof. Where would we be apt to catch Maxwell at this time of night?"

"At home and in bed, I reckon."

"Call him upon the phone and state the case briefly. Tell him if he has any nip on Shaw that would warrant us in turning him over to the sheriff, we'd like to know it."

"You're getting the range now," laughed the ex-cowman, and instead of using the desk set, he went to shut himself into the sound-proof telephone closet.

When he emerged a few minutes later he was grinning exultantly. "That was sure a smooth one of yours, John. Dick gave me the facts. Shaw's a thief; but he has a sick sister on his hands—or said he had—and the railroad didn't prosecute. Dick says for us to jug him tonight and tomorrow morning he'll swear out the necessary papers."

"Good. We'll do that first; and then we'll go after this fellow Lanterby. I want to get Stanton where I can pinch him, Billy; no, there's nothing personal about it; but when a great corporation like the Escalante Land company gets down to plain anarchy and dynamiting, it's time to make somebody sweat for it. Let's go and get Shaw."

Together they went across the corridor, and Smith unlocked the door of the disused room. The light switch was on the door-jamb and Starbuck found and pressed the button. The single incandescent bulb hanging from the ceiling sprang alive—and showed the two men at the door an empty room and an open window. The bird had flown.

Starbuck was grinning again when he went to look out of the window. The roof of the adjoining building was only a few feet below the sill level, and there was a convenient fire escape ladder leading to the ground.

"It's us for that roadhouse out on the Topaz trail before the news gets around to Stanton and Lanterby," he said definitely; and they lost no time in securing an auto for the dash.

But that, too, proved to be a fiasco. When they reached Barton's all-night place on the hill road, the bar was still open and a card game was running in an upstairs room. Starbuck did the necessary cross-questioning of the dog-faced bartender.

"You know me, Pug, and what I can do to you if I have to. We want Hank Lanterby. Pitch out and show us where."

The barkeeper threw up one hand as if he were warding off a blow.

"You c'd have him in a holy minute, for all o' me, Billy; you sure could," he protested. "But he's gone."

"On the level?" snapped Starbuck.

"That's straight; I wouldn't lie to you, Billy. Telephone call came from town a little spell ago, and I got Hank outa bed t' answer it. He borra'd Barton's mare an' faded inside of a pair o' minutes."

"Which way?" demanded the questioner.

"T' the hills; leastways he ain't headin' f'r town when he breaks from here."

Starbuck turned to Smith with a wry smile.

"Shaw beat us to it and he scores on us," he said. "We may as well hike back, 'phone Williams to keep his eye on things up at the dam, and go to bed. There'll be nothing more doing tonight.'

CHAPTER XVI.

At Any Cost.

With all things moving favorably for Timanyoni High Line up to the night of fiascos, the battle for the great water-right seemed to take a sudden slant against the local promoters, after the failure to cripple Stanton by the attempt to suppress two of his subordinates. Early the next day there were panicky rumors in the air, none of them traceable to any definite starting point.

One of the stories was to the effect that the Timanyoni dam had faulty foundations and that the haste in building had added to its insecurity. On the heels of this came clamorous court petitions from ranch owners below the dam site, setting forth the flood dangers to which they were exposed and praying for an injunction to stop the work.

That this was a new move on Stanton's part, neither Smith nor Stillings questioned for a moment; but they no sooner got the nervous ranchmen pacified by giving an indemnity bond for any damage that might be done, than other rumors sprang up. For one day and yet another Smith fought mechanically, developing the machinelike doggedness of the soldier who sees the battle going irresistibly against him and still smites on in sheer desperation. He saw the carefully built organization structure, reared by his own efforts upon the foundation laid by Colonel Baldwin and his ranchman associates, falling to pieces. In spite of all he could do, there was a panic of stock-selling; the city council, alarmed by the persistent story of the unsafety of the dam, was threatening to cancel the lighting contract with Timanyoni High Line; and Kinzie, though he was doing nothing openly, had caused the word to be passed far and wide among the Timanyoni stockholders, disaster could be averted now only by prompt action and the swift effacement of their rule-or-ruin secretary and treasurer.

"They're after you, John," was the way the colonel put it at the close of the second day of back-slippings. "They say you're fiddlin' while Rome's a-burnin'. Maybe you know what they mean by that; I don't."

Smith did know. During the two days of stress Miss Verda had been very exacting. There had been another night at the theater and much time-killing after meals in the parlors of the Hophra house. Worse still, there had been a daylight auto trip about town and up to the dam. The victim was writhing miserably under the price-paying, but there seemed to be no help for it. Since the night of Verda Richlander's arrival in Brewster, he had not seen Corona; he was telling himself that he had forfeited the right to see her. Out of the chaotic wreck of things but one driving motive had survived, and it had grown to the stature of an obsession: the determination to wring victory out of defeat for Timanyoni High Line; to fail, if he must fail, fighting to the last gasp and with his face to the enemy.

"I know," he said, replying, after the reflective pause, to the charge passed on by Colonel Dexter. "There is a friend of mine here from the East, and I have been obliged to show her some attention, so they say I am neglecting my job. They are also talking it around that I am your Jonah, and saying that your only hope is to pitch me overboard."

"That's Dave Kinzie," growled the Missourian. "He seems to have it in for you, some way."

"Nevertheless, he was right," Smith returned gloomily. Then: "I am about at the end of my rope, colonel—the rope I warned you about when you brought me here and put me into the saddle; and I'm trying desperately to hang on until my job's done. When it is done, when Timanyoni High Line can stand fairly on its own feet and fight its own battles, I'm gone."

"Oh, no, you're not," denied the ranchman-president in generous protest. "You come on out home with me tonight and get away from this muddle for a few minutes. It'll do you a heap of good; you know it always does."

Smith shook his head reluctantly but firmly.

"Never again, colonel. It can only be a matter of a few days now, and I'm not going to pull you and your wife and daughter into the limelight if I can help it."

Colonel Dexter got out of his chair and walked to the office window. When he came back it was to say: "Are they sure-enough chasing you, John?—for something that you have done? Is that what you're trying to tell me?"

"That is it—and they are nearly here. Now you know at least one of the reasons why I can't go with you tonight."

"I'll be shot if I do!" stormed the generous one. "I promised the missus I'd bring you."

"You must make my excuses to her; and to Corona you may say that I am once more carrying a gun. She will understand."

"Which means, I take it, that you've been telling Corry more than you've told the rest of us. That brings on more talk, John. I haven't said a word before, have I?"

"No."

"Well, I'm going to say it now: I've got only just one daughter in the wide, wide world, John."

Smith stood up and put his hands behind him, facing the older man squarely.

"Colonel, I'd give ten years of my life, this minute, if I might go with you to Hillcrest this evening and tell Corona what I have been wanting to tell her ever since I have come to know what her love might make of me. The fact that I can't do it is the bitterest thing I have ever had to face, or can ever be made to face."

Colonel Baldwin fell back into his swing-chair and thrust his hands into his pockets.

"It beats the Dutch how things tangle themselves up for us poor mortals every little so-while," he commented, after a frowning pause. And then: "You haven't said anything like that to Corry, have you?"

"No."

"That was white, anyway. And now I suppose the other woman—this Miss Rich-something-or-other over at the hotel—has come and dug you up and got you on the end of her trailing rope. That's the way it goes when a man mixes and mingles too much. You never can tell—"

"Hold on," Smith interposed. "Whatever else I may be, I'm not that kind of a scoundrel. I don't owe Miss Richlander anything that I can't pay without doing injustice to the woman I love. But in another way I am a scoundrel, colonel. For the past two days I have been contemptible enough to play upon a woman's vanity merely for the sake of keeping her from talking too much."

The grizzled old ranchman shook his head sorrowfully.

"I didn't think that of you, John; I sure didn't. Why, that's what you might call a low-down, tin-horn sort of a game."

"It is just that, and I know it as well as you do. But it's the price I have to pay for my few days of grace. Miss Richlander knows the Stantons; they've made it their business to get acquainted with her. One word from her to Crawford Stanton, and a wire from him to my home town in the middle West would settle me."

The older man straightened himself in his chair, and his steel-gray eyes blazed suddenly.

"Break away from 'em, John!" he urged. "Break it off short, and let 'em all do their worst! Away along at the first, Williams and I both said you wasn't a crooked crook, and I'm believing it yet. When it comes to the show-down, we'll all fight for you, and they'll have to bring a derrick along if they want to snatch you out of the Timanyoni. You go over yonder to the Hophra House and tell that young woman that the bridle's off, and she can talk all she wants to!"

"No," said Smith shortly. "I know what I am doing, and I shall go on as I have begun. It's the only way. Matters are desperate enough with us now, and if I should drop out—"

The telephone bell was ringing, and Baldwin twisted his chair to bring himself within reach of the desk set. The message was a brief one, and at its finish the ranchman-president was frowning heavily.

"By Jupiter! it does seem as if the bad luck all comes in a bunch!" he protested. "Williams was rushing things just a little too fast, and they've lost a whole section of the dam by stripping the forms before the concrete was set. That puts us back another twenty-four hours, at least. Don't that beat the mischief?"

Smith reached for his hat. "It's six o'clock," he said; "and Williams' form-strippers have furnished one more reason why I shouldn't keep Miss Richlander waiting for her dinner." And with that he cut the talk short and went his way.

With a blank evening before her, Miss Richlander, making the tete-a-tete dinner count for what it would, tightened her hold upon the one man available, demanding excitement. Nothing else offering, she suggested an evening auto drive, and Smith dutifully telephoned Maxwell, the railroad superintendent, and borrowed a runabout.

Smith drove the borrowed runabout in sober silence, and the glorious beauty in the seat beside him did not try to make him talk. Perhaps she, too, was busy with thoughts of her own.

"There Is a Limit, Verda."

At all events, when Smith had helped her out of the car at the hotel entrance and had seen her as far as the elevator, she thanked him half absently and took his excuse, that he must return the runabout to Maxwell's garage, without laying any further commands upon him.

Just as he was turning away, a bell-boy came across from the clerk's desk with a telegram for Miss Richlander. Smith had no excuse for lingering, but with the air thick with threats he made the tipping of the boy answer for a momentary stop-gap. Miss Verda tore the envelope open and read the inclosure with a fine-lined little frown coming and going between her eyes.

"It's from Tucker Jibbey," she said, glancing up at Smith. "Someone has told him where we are, and he is following us. He says he'll be here on the evening train. Will you meet him and tell him I've gone to bed?"

At the mention of Jibbey, the money-spoiled son of the man who stood next to Josiah Richlander in the credit ratings, and Lawrenceville's best imitation of a flaneur, Smith's first emotion was one of relief at the thought that Jibbey would at least divide time with him in the entertainment of the bored beauty; then he remembered that Jibbey had once considered him a rival, and that the sham "rounder's" presence in Brewster would constitute a menace more threatening than all the others put together.

"I can't meet Tucker," he said bluntly. "You know very well I can't."

"That's so," was the quiet reply. "Of course you can't. What will you do when he comes?—run away?"

"No; I can't do that, either. I shall keep out of his way, if I can. If he finds me and makes any bad breaks, he'll get what's coming to him. If he's worth anything to you, you'll put him on the stage in the morning and send him up into the mountains to join your father."

"The idea!" she laughed. "He's not coming out here to see father. Poor Tucker! If he could only know what he is in for!" Then: "It is beginning to look as if you might have to go still deeper in debt to me, Montague. There is one more thing I'd like to do before I leave Brewster. If I'll promise to keep Tucker away from you, will you drive me out to the Baldwins' tomorrow afternoon? I want to see the colonel's fine horses, and he has invited me, you know."

Smith's eyes darkened.

"There is a limit, Verda, and you've reached it," he said quickly. "If the colonel invited you to Hillcrest, it was because you didn't leave him any chance not to. I resign in favor of Jibbey," and with that he handed her into the waiting elevator and said, "Good-night."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Anticipating a Slump.

The Victim—"And why should you be so much concerned even if I am losing my hair?" The Barber—"Why, sir, anyone is annoyed to find his business falling off."

Splendid Medicine For Kidneys, Liver and Bladder

For the past twenty years I have been acquainted with your preparation, Swamp-Root, and all those who have had occasion to use such a medicine praise the merits of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root; specially has it been very useful in cases of catarrh or inflammation of the bladder. I firmly believe that it is a very valuable medicine and recommendable for what it is intended.

Very truly yours,
DR. J. A. COPPEDGE,
Oct. 2d, 1916. Alanreed, Texas.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

Take No Chances.

"There's one way to drive an automobile."

"What's that?"

"Whenever you approach a railroad crossing or a street car track and a train or car is coming if you have to wonder whether or not it is safe to try to cross, decide that it isn't."

Sore Eyes, Blood-Shot Eyes, Watery Eyes, Sticky Eyes, all healed promptly with nightly applications of Roman Eye Balsam. Adv.

WAR IS DECLARED ON MICE

All Household Pets Should Be Kept Away From Food, Says Government Experts.

Rats and mice destroy millions of dollars' worth of food and other property every year in homes or on farms and in business establishments. Many rats harbor the germs of bubonic plague. Trap and kill them, enjoins a United States department of agriculture bulletin. Look upon every mouse as an enemy to your property.

Eradicate roaches and house ants. Keep weevils out of cereals.

Keep your food where such pests cannot reach it.

Keep household pets away from food.

Don't let fresh vegetables or fruit wilt or lose their flavor or begin to rot because they are handled carelessly. Keep perishable vegetables in cool, dry, well aired, and, for most vegetables, dark, rather than light places.

Learn how to store potatoes, cabbages, root crops, fruits and other foods so that they will keep properly for later use. Don't think that any place in the cellar or pantry is good enough to store food.

Heat, dampness, poor ventilation, bruising or breaking will rapidly make many vegetables rot, ferment or spoil. Warmth and light make vegetables sprout and this lowers their quality.

The Last of the Caribs.

The Carib Indian was the first representative of Lo the poor red man to meet the tide of European travel. He was the one found by Columbus and the later Spanish explorers in the West Indies, and he has given the Caribbean sea his name. Thus he is assured a monument as long as geography shall last, and he needs it, because as a living race he has practically disappeared.

How many thousands of Caribs dwelt in the West Indies in 1492 is largely a matter of conjecture. They quickly began to die out under the hand of the conqueror, who worked them as slaves, and shot them when they made war. Today it is doubtful whether there are a hundred pure-blooded Caribs alive. Practically all of them live on the British island of Dominica, on a reservation set apart for them called Salybia.

When you lose a friend by lending him a small sum of money you get the best of the bargain.

Preparing for Tomorrow

Many people seem able to drink coffee for a time without apparent harm, but when health disturbance, even though slight, follows coffee's use, it is wise to investigate.

Thousands of homes, where coffee was found to disagree, have changed the family table drink to

Instant Postum

With improved health, and it usually follows, the change made becomes a permanent one. It pays to prepare for the health of tomorrow.

"There's a Reason"

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Mrs. Quinn's Experience Ought to Help You Over the Critical Period.

Lowell, Mass.—"For the last three years I have been troubled with the Change of Life and the bad feelings common at that time. I was in a very nervous condition, with headaches and pain a good deal of the time so I was unfit to do my work. A friend asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which I did, and it has helped me in every way. I am not nearly so nervous, no headache or pain. I must say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best remedy any sick woman can take."—Mrs. MARGARET QUINN, Rear 259 Worthen St., Lowell, Mass.

Other warning symptoms are a sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness, inquietude, and dizziness.

If you need special advice, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

62 Die Every Minute.

The annual death rate of the human race is 33,000,000. That's 91,000 a day, 3,700 every hour, 62 every minute. One-half of the human race die before they are sixteen years old; one-quarter of the human race die before they are five years old. The average length of a human life is thirty-three and one-third years. Not one man or one woman in a million lives to be one hundred years old. But don't let this discourage you from taking as good care of your health as if it were a new motorcar.

HAVE SOFT, WHITE HANDS

Clear Skin and Good Hair by Using Cuticura—Trial Free.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Besides these fragrant, super-creamy emollients prevent little skin troubles becoming serious by keeping the pores free from obstruction. Nothing better at any price for all toilet purposes.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

"SKY LINE" LOGGING LATEST

Modern Methods of Western Camps Said to Be Cheaper and More Efficient Than the Old Ways.

In the logging camps of Oregon and Washington a "skyline" method of logging is proving much cheaper and more efficient than the former method of dragging out logs from the forest by a donkey engine and cables operating on the ground, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. The sky-line plan is to run a cable through blocks or pulleys suspended at a great height on giant trees, so as to form a sort of trolley line by which the logs are hoisted into the air and then hauled over the tops of ordinary trees and other obstructions to the rollway, where they are loaded aboard freight cars for shipment.

The donkey engine which operates the skyline has five drums, including two for main lines and two for trip lines. The top cable, from which the log is suspended, is one of the main lines, while the other is used to haul the log. In operation the top cable is lowered with its block, or trolley, directly over the log to be picked up; it is then pulled taut, raising the log with it by means of a "choker," or steel tongs. In the air a log can, of course, be moved much faster than on the ground.

A Philadelphia Idea.

Music and cleaning the parlor have never been very closely associated. When the housewife wants to play the piano she generally waits until she has cleaned the parlor, taken a bath and dressed herself in party clothes. Now a Philadelphian has patented a dust-filtering attachment which can be attached to the player-piano, and the ordinary housewife can now seat herself at the player-piano, obtain music via the keys, work the pedals for all she is worth and, with her child to run the vacuum cleaner about the floor, she can have it clean in a jiffy. The bellows of the player are attached to the vacuum cleaner by means of a special pipe, and in this manner the needed vacuum is created for cleaning purposes.

If a man is able to gain time he gains everything.

POST TOASTIES are the newest and best in corn flakes

—Bobby

PUTS DRY BILL UP TO STATES

Senate Passes the Prohibition Amendment By 65 to 20

SIX YEARS TO TAKE ACTION

The Measure Goes Through Apparently In Order That Senators Might Rid Themselves Of Political Question.

Washington.—A resolution for submission to the states of a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution was adopted by the Senate. The vote was 65 to 20, eight more than the necessary two-thirds.

As adopted the resolution contains a provision that the states must be asked to ratify the amendment within six years. The House still must act on the resolution.

Senators voting for the resolution were:

Democrats — Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Chamberlain, Fletcher, Gore, Hollis, Jones, of New Mexico; Kendrick, King, Kirby, McKellar, Martin, Myers, Newlands, Overman, Owen, Pittman, Ransdell, Robinson, Saulsbury, Shaffroth, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Smith of Arizona, Smith of Georgia, Smith of South Carolina, Stone, Swanson, Thompson, Trammel, Vardaman, Walsh, Williams and Wolcott. Total, 36.

Republicans — Borah, Brady, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Fernald, Frelinghuysen, Gronna, Hale, Harding, Johnson of California, Jones of Washington, Kellogg, Kenyon, Knox, La Follette, McCumber, McNary, Nelson, New, Norris, Page, Poindexter, Sherman, Smith of Michigan, Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland and Watson, Total, 29.

Senators opposing the resolution were:

Democrats — Broussard, Culberson, Gerry, Hardwick, Hitchcock, Hustin, James, Lewis, Phelan, Pomerene, Reed and Underwood. Total, 12.

Republicans — Brandegee, Calder, France, Lodge, Penrose, Wadsworth, Warren and Weeks. Total, 8.

Senator Smith, of Maryland, was not present, being indisposed.

First To Pass Either House.

The proposed constitutional amendment is the first initiated by Congress since that providing for popular election of United States Senators, approved in 1911. It is the first time that either branch of Congress has approved a constitutional amendment for prohibition. A few years ago a similar resolution in the House received a majority but failed of the required two-thirds.

Prohibition leaders of the House now claim enough votes to insure submission of an amendment to the states. When the resolution can be considered in the House is uncertain, but its friends will seek early discussion.

The Senate's action came after three days' debate. All efforts to amend the resolution failed except for the addition of Senator Harding's amendment fixing the six years' time limit within which three-fourths of the states must ratify the amendment to make it effective. This was approved by 56 to 23.

What Resolution Provides.

As adopted, the resolution, which was submitted by Senator Sheppard, of Texas, Democrat, would add the following article to the Federal Constitution:

The manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several states, as provided in the Constitution, within six years from the date of the submission thereof to the states by the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Although most of the debate on the resolution had been perfunctory, the usual scenes marking the end of warmly contested legislative fights were re-enacted. Brief, spirited speeches under a 10-minute limit were made to crowded galleries, with the Senate sweltering in one of the hottest of summer days.

May Put Off Dry Vote.

Washington.—Notwithstanding radical agitation among certain members of the House for an immediate vote upon the nation-wide prohibition amendment, the outlook favors a postponement of all action on the measure until Congress reassembles in December.

Early in the present session the Democratic caucus went on record in favor of taking up this amendment and the one providing for woman suffrage at the regular winter session. At the time this action was taken, however, the Senate had no plan for an early prohibition vote, and many of the Democratic members regard the vote in the Senate as effecting so complete a change in the situation that the caucus decision should be disregarded.

SKYLINE OF 1917

(© by Wright.)

WARNINGS ON THE DEAD TRAITORS

Their Bodies on the Russian Highways Marked.

TRYING TO CUT OFF RETREAT

More Than Two Million Russian Soldiers On Retreat—Eighth Army, Composed Largely Of Cavalry, In a Critical Position.

London.—A dispatch from the headquarters of the Russian Seventh Army says the situation is more hopeful. Panics among the retreaters are suppressed ruthlessly. Three divisions of cavalry have taken positions across the whole front of retreat.

Deserters are shot and attempts to spread panic are suppressed by prompt executions. Deserters, spies and agitators who enjoyed complete immunity under the committee system lie dead on the highways. A paper pinned on the corpses reads:

"Here lies a traitor to his country."

Red badges and other symbols which accompanied the demoralization have almost disappeared.

It is conservatively estimated that more than two million Russian troops are steadily marching rearward. These constitute the Eleventh and Seventh Armies with their reserves. The Eighth Army, which is largely cavalry and not included in the foreign figures, also is retreating and its position, says the correspondent, is extremely critical. The Germans are straining every effort to capture it while following up the Eleventh and Seventh Armies and it looks as if the Eighth Army might be caught in a bag.

The notable growth in the number of enemy war prisoners escaping from Russia since the revolution is engaging the attention of the military authorities. According to published data from the beginning of the war until March a total of 5,350 escapes have been registered, whereas during March 735 managed to get away, in April 2,518 and in May more than 3,000 escaped.

North of Husiatyn, on the Russo-Galician frontier, the Russians restored their position on the East bank of the River Zbrocz, says the official statement by the Russian War Department. Austro-German efforts to force a passage across the Zbrocz in the region of Pukliany and Podlipie were frustrated.

Zaleszik has been evacuated by the Russians under heavy pressure.

On the Roumanian front fortified positions on the right bank of the River Putna, northwest of Soveia, were captured by the Roumanians.

An official statement issued says:

"According to reports of secret service agents, the present German offensive was undertaken as the result of detailed testimony concerning internal conditions of the Russian Army, which had been placed in the hands of the German chief of staff. Field Marshal von Hindenburg, it appears, had promised Emperor William that in two months he would put Russia out of action."

$2,500,000 MORE TO BELGIUM.

Little Kingdom Getting $7,500,000 a Month From America.

Washington.—A loan of $2,500,000 was made by the United States to meet the immediate needs of the Belgian Government. It was in addition to the $45,000,000 credit established some time ago, under which $7,500,000 is being advanced to the little nation monthly.

PRESIDENT NAMES DIPLOMATS.

Ministers To Colombia and To Siam Appointed.

Washington.—Hoffman Philip, former secretary of the Embassy at Constantinople, was nominated by President Wilson to be Minister to Colombia. George Pratt Ingersoll, of Ridgefield, Conn., was nominated for Minister to Siam.

STEAMER RAMS BIG TRANSPORT

American Soldiers Aboard Show Coolness and Pluck

ARMY VESSEL AT ANCHOR

Steamer Panama, Running at Full Speed, Crashes Into the Saratoga, Soldiers, on Command of Officers, Leap on Transport.

An Atlantic Port.—Fourteen hundred khaki-clad Sammies had their first taste of the perils of ocean travel Monday in a collision between their transport, the Saratoga, and the steamer Panama inbound from the Canal Zone.

The Saratoga was lying at anchor awaiting sailing orders when the Panama, despite the fact that she had plenty of searoom, crashed into the transport on the port quarter aft. Instead of backing away, the Panama crowded her bow in the long gaping hole situated just above the water line, and in that position accompanied the transport a distance of a mile and a half until the latter was beached on neighboring mud flats.

The Panama carried 180 passengers, including many women and children, who screamed when the accident occurred. No panic resulted, however, due to the presence of mind of the Panama's officers and men who quickly calmed their frightened passengers.

Soldiers Obey Orders.

Immediately after the collision the transport listed heavily and was thought to be in a sinking condition. Large numbers of small boats and tugs in the immediate vicinity rushed to the assistance of the transport and assisted in taking off many of the soldiers and transferring them to another transport, while the sinking vessel started on a thrilling race for safety.

Many soldiers, obeying the commands of their officers, jumped across the narrow intervening space and boarded the Panama. Excellent discipline prevailed at all times, with the result that no lives were lost and the men have only a few bruises and strained muscles as testimony of the encounter. The troopers undoubtedly prevented a panic aboard the Panama and their whole demeanor in the face of extreme danger was soldierly in the extreme.

As soon as the Saratoga was safely beached in shoal water and the soldiers who had boarded her transferred either to go to their posts or other transports, the Panama backed away and proceeded to her pier under her own steam. She received only slight damages to her bow, insufficient to necessitate drydocking her.

Although Capt. N. W. Mobray, commander of the Panama, refused to make any statement to the newspapers, it was learned from officials of the Panama Railroad Company, owners of the vessel, that the cause of the accident was due to the misunderstanding of signals in the engine room.

Officers and passengers alike were unanimous in their opinion that the entire blame of the accident should be placed on the Panama. In bright sunlight, without traces of fog, the Panama was passing in full speed ahead to land her passengers and establish a record run from the zone.

1 OUT OF 7 WASHINGTON RATIO.

Third Of Registration May Be Called To Get Quota.

Washington.—Only one out of every seven Washingtonians conscripted under the Selected Draft law has been found available for the new national army in the examinations so far made. The local boards put out calls for another 100 per cent. quota. At the present rate it looks as if 7,000 men, or one-third of the registration in Washington, will have to be examined before the District's quota is filled.

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.

His Defenders.

Recruiting Officer—"How about joining the colors? Have you anyone dependent on you?" Motorist—"Have I? There are two garage owners, six mechanics, four tire dealers, and every gasoline agent within a radius of one hundred and twenty-five miles."—Judge.

Natural Life.

"People like tramps really vegetate, don't they?"

"Well, aren't they beats?"

To Be Brief—.

"What on earth did that fellow mean when he said that he was a peregrinating pedestrian, castigating his itinerary from the classic Athens of America?"

"He meant he was a tramp, beating his way from Boston."—Indianapolis News.

Good health depends upon good digestion. Safeguard your digestion and you safeguard your health. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills provide the safeguard. A medicine as well as a purgative. Adv.

A Guarantee.

"You say you can offer me a fortune, but is it all clean money?"

"It ought to be; I made it in soap."

There may be time for all things, but the wise man tackles only one thing at a time.

Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have PAREGORIC or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a FEW DROPS TOO MANY will produce the SLEEP FROM WHICH THERE IS NO WAKING. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labelling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "*A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death.*" The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. CASTORIA DOES NOT CONTAIN NARCOTICS, if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Canadian Farmers Profit From Wheat

The war's devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American Continent. The people of the world must be fed and wheat near $2 a bushel offers great profits to the farmer. Canada's invitation is therefore especially attractive. She wants settlers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops.

You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE and other lands at remarkably low prices. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of **Oats, Barley and Flax.**

Mixed farming as profitable an industry as grain raising The excellent grasses full of nutrition are the only food required for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent.

There is an extra demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. The Government is urging farmers to put extra acreage into grain. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

J. P. JAFFRAY,
Cor. Walnut & Broad Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Government Agent

Natural Study.

The teacher was hearing the class in nature. Trying to impress upon the children's minds the horror of cruelty to animals, she told the following story:

"Once a farmer went out to milk a cow and a little calf switched the man in the eye with its tail. The man took out his knife and cut off the calf's tail. Now, children, what verse in the bible should that man have remembered?"

Of course she had referred to "Blessed are the merciful," but Philip had another answer:

"What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder."—Exchange.

If Worms or Tapeworm persist in your system, it is because you have not yet tried the real Vermifuge, Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot." One dose does the work. Adv.

The Idea!

A prospective bridegroom made his first call on his future bride in company with a marriage broker and while in the parlor waiting for the appearance of the family the broker drew the young man's attention to a glass closet containing a handsome silver set.

"Just look at these things," he said. "You can see how wealthy these people are."

"But is it not possible that these articles were borrowed for the occasion," inquired the suspicious young man, "so as to give an appearance of wealth?"

"What an idea!" answered the agent reprovingly. "Who in the world would lend them anything?"

Pride.

An oldish man with a waist line like the equator paused on the street to confer a somewhat patronizing greeting on an oldish woman.

"Well, well—I was afraid you had gone by the board! How are you getting along?"

"Oh, making money and taking on fat!"

The only thing worth noticing about the small interchange was that the woman was a positive bone, and she sure didn't look as if she were making money.

Which seems to show that the Spartan kid with the fox under his jacket isn't in a class by himself when it comes to the pride that fibs and makes no sign.—Washington Star.

Fireworks are not the only sign of patriotism. Days' works counts quite heavily.

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Druggists or by mail 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye FREE ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Not So Smart.

Mr. Flatbush—It's the same old story.

Mrs. Flatbush—What's wrong now?

"I painted the front gate and hung a sign on it, 'Fresh Paint.'"

"Well?"

"The first man who came along put his hand on it to see if the paint was really fresh."

"Don't be so smart."

"Why?"

"That wasn't a man that put his hand on the paint to see if it was fresh; that was me."

Every Woman Wants Paxtine ANTISEPTIC POWDER

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE

Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

LABORERS — White and Colored Steady Work — Good Wages

Excellent opportunity for handy men to advance in all trades. Can also use all classes of *Mechanics* at *Good Wages*.

Apply in person to

Bethlehem Steel Co., Sparrow's Point, Md.

DR. TANNER'S FAMOUS DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Quick Relief for Belching and Stomach Gases.

Always Successful—Suffer No More

Obtainable by mail only — 25c, 50c and $1.00.

DR. TANNER REMEDY CO.

P. O. BOX 5093 - BOSTON, MASS.

FOR SALE Clear, irrigated, improved; large or small, hay, cattle, dairy, timber ranches. Large government range. For description and prices write J. J. HOOD, Telluride, Colorado

"Flag In The Heart" Beautiful American sticker flag set in red heart 5 by 6 inches. Sells on sight; 2 cents each. W. C. Prewitt, Ft. Worth, Texas

If You Would Be Interested in a safe approved investment showing twenty for one, large, sure dividends, Write SHOBER & PULLIAM, Charleston, W. Va.

Lung Trouble? Learn of a remarkable discovery known as Carboido, that was used with wonderful success at Cliff Dale Camp. Convincing proofs free. AMERICAN DISPENSARY CO., Dept. BB, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

OLD FALSE TEETH WANTED

We pay $2 to $15 per set for old false teeth. Doesn't matter if broken. Send by parcel post and receive check by return mail. Bank reference. Mascot Tooth Specialty, 2007 S. Fifth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

AGENTS (Either sex) to sell Menolene, the great family necessity. 100% profit and repeats. Hamilton Mfg. Co., Box 638, Cincinnati, O.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 31-1917.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1917

Thirty-five Years Ago.

Tramps broke into the residence of Dr. Hosterman on Friday morning of last week, a little before daylight, but fled, on finding that they had awakened the inmates, before stealing anything.

The grocery of Boozer & Hartswick, at Lemont, was destroyed by fire last Saturday night. There was insurance on the building but none on the goods.

The Centre County Sunday-School convention, held in the Presbyterian church at Centre Hill, last week, was well attended, and a lively interest manifested.

Died,—at Centre Hall, on the 16th inst., Sarah Lee, widow of Felix Lee, aged sixty-six years.

Pine Grove Mills.

The whistle of the steam thresher is heard.

Mrs. J. A. Fortney, of Walnut Grove, spent Friday in town.

The Baileyville picnic is billed for Saturday, August 18th.

A community flag raising will take place at Pine Hall in the near future.

Miss Mabel Goss, a Tyrone Herald typo, is spending her vacation among relatives here.

James Rockey, a retired railroader, of Altoona, is spending a week with old friends in the valley.

Mrs. James Albright, of Spring Mills, is spending some time among her four sons in the valley.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Goss and two sons, came up from Reading for a week's outing among relatives.

S. E. Ward and wife motored to Alexandria on Sunday, spending the day with friends.

Rev. L. N. Fleck is spending his vacation in Blair county at the old family home.

Rev. L. V. Barber left on Monday on his vacation. He will fish for bass with friends at Mifflinburg for a time.

S. A. Dunlap, while firing an engine, was overcome with the heat and carried home on stretcher. He is now much improved.

A nine-pound boy arrived at the A. C. Keplar home on last Wednesday. He is the first born and the parents are exceedingly happy.

Rev. Victor Nearhoof gave notice on Sunday that there would be no service during August, he being on his vacation.

J. W. Sunday, a Civil war veteran, while driving a binder when the mercury was dancing around 100 in the shade, fell from the machine from the effects of the heat. He has been laid up since and is very little improved.

Aaronsburg.

Victor Stover and Nelson Wert arrived from Akron, Ohio, on Saturday.

Charles Witmore has enlisted with Uncle Sam.

The Mrs. Katharine Philips home is undergoing extensive improvements.

Mr. and Mrs. Houser, of Houtzdale, spent some time at the former's grandmother, Mrs. L. K. Lenker.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Crouse, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hal Crouse autoed to Milton on Sunday.

Mrs. J. P. Condo and granddaughter Lucretia, of York, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Roushe, last week.

Rev. W. D. Donat has been forced to remain in Lebanon longer than he had expected, owing to the serious illness of his sister.

Mrs. Mary Friel and four children, of Chicago, Ill., spent part of the week with the former's uncle, A. S. Stover.

The Ranchau family reunion was held in Deitrich's grove, east of Madisonburg, on Saturday. A number from this place were in attendance.

On Saturday Dr. and Mrs. D. F. Bowersox and Miss Mary Bradford autoed to Clintondale to spend the day with Rev. J. D. Bowersox.

Mrs. Harry Treaster and child, and Miss Belva Strickler, of Yeagertown, are spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. William Strickler.

Albert Mingle, who came home from Akron, Ohio, on acoount of illness, left on Tuesday for his place of employment, having improved in health.

Mr. and Mrs. James Wert were thrown from their buggy on Friday evening while driving from the home of their son, Sparr Wert, to Aaronsburg. They were driving one of Sparr Wert's colts, which scared at a passing automobile. In the runoff the buggy was splintered, but Mr. and Mrs. Wert received no serious injuries in being thrown from the vehicle.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

ALL REQUIREMENTS OF HERO

Meriwether Lewis, President Jefferson's Secretary, Had Qualifications Demanded in Fiction.

When a writer comes to the fashioning of a hero usually he wants a tall young man—the ladies love that sort. Meriwether Lewis was a tall young man, goodly in inches and in thews. A hero must have courage, or the ladies will not like him. What hero of fact or fiction ever showed more courage than he did? I question if Christopher Columbus ever needed more courage or ever showed more than Meriwether Lewis.

A hero must be a trifle of an elegant also, else the ladies will not like him. Meriwether Lewis was once called "a splendid dandy." He was not only President Thomas Jefferson's business assistant, but his social secretary as well, and arbiter of good form in the early days of Washington.

The ladies like a hero with a past, with a certain air of melancholy about him. No author need imagine these things for Meriwether Lewis—there was mystery and romance in all his life. Dead at thirty-five years of age, he died as he had lived, surrounded still with a very halo of mystery, enveloped in a splendid reticence which shielded him against all the world. That mystery exists even today. The full story of his life has never been told, and may never be told. In short, he was a hero, with all the elements of heroism. Of him certainly it might be written that he lived always a gentleman unafraid. Officer, gentleman, soldier, statesman, born leader and born lover—why imagine heroes when such as this exist!—Emerson Hough in Southern Woman's Magazine.

FIJIAN RACE IS DYING OUT

South Sea Islanders No Longer Savages and Cannibal But Humorous, Good-Natured Loafers.

The Fiji islands abound in reputation. To our grandparents they were the last word in barbarism, a simile for anything at once remote and terrible, a place where missionaries got stewed—by the cannibals—and clothes were worn not at all.

The general impression of the South Sea islands as a wild and degenerate part of the world was softened and illumined by the writings of Mark Twain about Hawaii and by Robert Louis Stevenson's essays from Samoa. But no one wrote anything important about the Fijians, and that is why the islands and people today are so very different from what you would expect to find them.

The Fijians are not only no longer savages and cannibals, but they are fast disappearing altogether. Hindus, Englishmen and Samoans are the tillers of the islands. The fierce Solomon islander is seen here, too, but is more apt to be hunting your laundry than your head. The Fijian, still distinguished by the frizzled aureole of his hair and the scantiness of his attire, is a humorous, good-natured loafer. His native island is rapidly being taken away from him by more industrious peoples, and his race is dying out; but these things worry him not at all. He lives by the fish of his rivers and the wild fruit of the jungle, and by the skill of his wife in pottery and other handicrafts. He has given up cannibalism in deference to popular opinion, it is true, but in other ways he still lives his life much as he pleases, which is more than most of us ever achieve.

Navel Orange From Bahia.

It was from a plantation near Bahia, so far as can be determined, that the budded trees were obtained through which the navel orange wood was introduced into the United States. Several were shipped to the United States department of agriculture. Trees were grown in the department greenhouses, and others propagated from them were distributed to California and Florida. The variety proved to be unsuited to Florida conditions, but in California it is very productive and highly valued. Almost the entire present planting of the variety in that state, according to a writer in the Scientific American, can be traced directly back to two of the trees sent there by the department of agriculture in 1873.

Nation's Defense.

The wealth of a nation must be defended as well as constructed. . . . Even if the days of absolute conquest are past, there are yet a thousand liabilities to violent encroachment on the honor and rights of a people which they cannot be passive under without sacrificing a national spirit and well-nigh dissolving the bonds of government itself. But where lies the strength of a nation's defense? In such things as money purchases—ships, fortifications and magazines of war? No. The real public bulwarks of a nation are . . . public love, wisdom, and high command, attachment to home and bravery.—Horace Bushnell.

Night Owls Are Safe.

A celebrated scientist, who has made a lifelong study of different forms of bacteria, recently made the interesting announcement that there are more microbes in the air at nine o'clock in the morning and at nine o'clock at night than during any other periods of the day. He says that he has also discovered that the percentage of microbes in the atmosphere is less at three o'clock in the morning and at three o'clock in the afternoon than at any other times.

Centre Reporter a $1.50 per year.

Valuable Real Estate
AT PUBLIC SALE

One of the Best Equipped Planing Mills in Centre County.—40,000 Feet Choice Lumber.—Three Tracts Real Estate.

Tuesday and Wednesday, August 14 & 15

The undersigned, assignee of E. E. Zettle, John D. Lucas, and Zettle & Lucas, of Centre Hall borough, county of Centre, and state of Pennsylvania, will sell at public sale,

ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 14TH
AND WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15TH,

the real estate and personal property of the said E. E. Zettle, John D. Lucas and Zettle & Lucas, in three separate and distinct parts, namely:

ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 14TH, AT NINE O'CLOCK A. M. at the residence of John D. Lucas, the real estate of the said John D Lucas, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a corner of Hoffer street and Spruce alley, thence North along Hoffer street to lot of J.W. Whiteman, thence east along said lot to Logan alley, thence south along said Logan alley to Spruce alley, thence west along said Spruce alley to Hoffer street, place of beginning, containing one-fourth acre: thereon erected a good NEW BUNGALOW DWELLING HOUSE, equipped with hot air furnace, bath and electric light; also good large barn and outbuildings. Also the following personal property, to wit: one Ford touring automobile, book case, couch, new cook stove, work bench, grindstone, two wheelbarrows, rope and tackle, scroll saw, ladder, etc.

ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 14TH, AT TEN O'CLOCK A. M., two tracts of real estate and the personal property of E. E. Zettle. Tract No. 1 being known as lot No. 18 in Block No. 3 in Bartholomew addition, fronting sixty feet on Allison street, bounded on the east by lot of Orvis P. Weaver, on the west by lot of Korman Spicher, being the same property conveyed by Chas. D. Bartholomew, et al., to Erwin E. Zettle, by deed dated April 22 1916: thereon erected a good NEW DWELLING HOUSE and other outbuildings.

Tract No. 2 contains three certain lots, situated on Wilson street, in the borough of Centre Hall, begining at a corner of Miles alley, and being lots Nos. 233, 234, and 235, as they appear on the plot or plan of the Centre Hall station lots as recorded in the Recorder's office of Centre county, in miscellaneous book G, page 509: thereon erected a large PLANING MILL BUILDING, 50x64 feet, built about six years ago; saw mill building, 14x64 feet; concrete boiler house, 19x34 feet; two-story cider mill, 18x20 feet; two lumber sheds; one 2 story building, 20x64 feet; one shed roof building, 20x50 feet; all in first class condition;

Also the following personal property of E. E. Zettle, to wit: Writing desk, organ, stand, sewing machine, coal stove, cook stove, three rocking chairs, twelve chairs, extension table, sink, cupboard, bedroom suite, bedstead, bureau, chest, together with all of the defendant's personal property.

ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 14TH, AT ONE O'CLOCK P. M the personal property of Zettle & Lucas, as follows, to wit: Truck wagon, bob sled, lot carpenter tools, pulleys, 20 lawn seats, 6 porch swings, 550 pounds of nails of all kinds and sizes, lot of hardware, 80 dozen butt hinges, lot wood screws, office desk, show case, lacing leather, roofing, sand paper, 5 sacks plastering, pair scales, lot emery stones, 100 window sash, some complete with glass; 6 cr and window frames, 9 porch columns, 25 gallons paint, 34 bundles shingles, chicken coop, 280 feet barn door track, lot barn door hangers, lot barn latches, lot cull boards, moulding, lot fire wood, consisting of edging and short boards; cant hooks, axes, shovels, cable chains, 83 feet long; 2 boom chains, 2 short cable chains, set tongue chains, wheelbarrow, slats for 150 bushel crates, 35 gallons oil, 15 cords slab wood, lot wood ashes, barrel vinegar, some babbit metal; lot of glass, as follows: 3 boxes 10x13, 25 pieces 9x13, 3 pieces 44 x60, 3 pieces 11x40, 2 pieces 14 x32, 15 pieces 14x26, 21 pieces 10x28, 18 pieces 28x30, full box 28x30, 2 pieces 26x30 3 pieces 15x28, 3 pieces 15x24, 3 pieces 12x24, 12 pieces 10x12, 4 pieces 12x16, table used in cutting glass, etc.

ON WEDNESDAY AUGUST 15TH, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK A. M., the personal property of E. E Zettle and John D Lucas, consisting of forty thousand feet of good lumber, including cypress, white pine, yellow pine, oak cherry, chestnut, walnut, linn, hickory, 7500 feet moulding, consisting of strong moulding, cove moulding, bed moulding, 550 feet rope moulding, crown moulding, 1400 feet quarter-round, 400 feet window stops, 150 feet door stops, 26 doors, windows, etc.

Also, the following planing mill machinery: 8m th morticing machine, No. 1025; Single head shaper, 16-ft. turning lathe, American tenant machine, sash dovetailing machine (American make), Smith 6 in. moulding machine, No 1197; band saw machine, 28-in. wheel, Williamsport make; jig saw machine, American; three-drum sander (Royal Invincible), 48-in. wide, No. 2634; jointer, 12-in. head, No. 16430, American; arm sander, No. 96434, American; planer, American, 8x24; 9-in moulder, 4 heads, Smith make, No. 549; self feed rip saw, No. 715; American boring machine, No. 57079; blower pipe & fan, Champion; swing cut-off frame & saw, No. 57047, American make; dago or general cut off machine, American, No. 97963; double head panel raising machine, American; door clamp machine American, 8-ft; 2 grind stones, emery stand, all belting, shafting, pulleys, hangers, tighiners; planing mill engine, 30 H. P., Erie make; engine (25 H. P.) & saw-mill, boiler (150 H. P.), equity in cider press & building.

Sale will be continued from day to day until all real estate and personal property is sold. All said property will be offered retail including all planing mill machinery, belting, shafting, pulleys, hangers, tighiners, etc. A clean-up sale. Remember the dates

For any further information desired call on or write the undersigned assignee.

E. L. ORVIS, Attorney.
L. F. Mayes, Auct.
CYRUS BRUNGART, Assignee.
28031

Ocean Grove Camp Meeting
Sixteen-Day Vacation
Asbury Park Ocean Grove
Thursday, Aug. 23

Tickets good going on regular trains from CENTRE HALL, August 23, and returning on all regular trains, except limited trains until September 7, inclusive. Stop-off allowed at Philadelphia.

See Flyers — Consult Agent

Pennsylvania Railroad — 7.60 Round Trip

The number of colts this spring was six and a half per cent. below the average of other years, the decrease being probably due to the large number of brood mares shipped out of the State for service in war.

The raspberry and blackberry crops were large ones and almost up to the standard of other years.

CYRUS BRUNGART
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Special attention given to collecting, Legal writings of all classes, including deeds, mortgages agreements, etc.; marriage licenses and hunter's licenses secured, and all matters pertaining to the office attended to promptly. oct8 1916 pd

JAMES W. SWABB
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
LINDEN HALL, CENTRE CO., PA.

Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, &c, written and executed with care. All legal business promptly attended to. Special attention given to settling of Estates. Marriage Licenses, Automobile Licenses, and all other Application Blanks kept on hand. Nov. 25 1 yr

THE CENTRE HALL PHARMACY

Pure Drugs
Prescriptions carefully filled by a licensed pharmacist.

The Best Assortment of High-grade CIGARS in town.

A Fine Line of Pure Candies

Baseball Goods
Gloves, Mitts and Balls

The Centre Hall Pharmacy
Centre Hall, Pa.

Floor Coverings Week
August 16-25

IN BUYING BREAD LOOK TO THE WEIGHT OF THE LOAF.

Watch this advertisement from week to week. It will pay you.

Store closes every Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock.

H. F. Rossman
SPRING MILLS, PA.

16-DAY SEASHORE EXCURSIONS
Atlantic City
Cape May, Wildwood
Ocean City, Sea Isle City and Other Resorts
SATURDAYS
July 28, Aug. 11, 25, Sept. 1
$7.60 from Centre Hall

25 cents additional to Atlantic City via Delaware River Bridge Route.

For details as to time of trains or stop-over privileges, see Flyers, consult Agents

Annual Asbury Park, Ocean Grove Excursion, Augus 23.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Insurance and Real Estate
Want to Buy or Sell?
SEE US FIRST

Chas. D. Bartholomew
CENTRE HALL, PA.

SPECIAL AT Kessler's
THIS WEEK

We offer our Large Assortment of LADIES' SUITS, COATS AND SILK DRESSES--

At Almost Half Price

Although you all know of the great advance in the prices of merchandise at the present time—WE ARE SELLING OUR GOODS AT OLD PRICES.

Come and take advantage of the bargains we are offering you for This Week.

KESSLER'S DEPARTMENT STORE
MILLHEIM

44th Annual Encampment and Exhibition

OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY OF CENTRAL PENNA.

GRANGE PARK, CENTRE HALL, PA.

SEPTEMBER 8th to 14th, 1917

Encampment opens Sept. 8th — *Exhibition opens Sept. 10th*

The largest and best fair in Central Pennsylvania; by farmers and for farmers. Twenty-eight acres are devoted to camping and exhibition purposes. Ample tent accommodations for all desiring to camp.

A large display of Farm Stock and Poultry, Farm Implements, Fruits, Cereals, and Every Production of Farm and Garden.

ADMISSION FREE.

LEONARD RHONE, CHAIRMAN.

George Gingerich, C. R. Neff,
D. L. Bartges, J. S. Dale, Committee.

Coal That's All Coal Hourly-Tested Cement

We handle the choicest grades and you can count on our deliveries. Our coal comes from mines that have high reputations for careful grading, and our cement comes from the pioneer manufacturer whose product for a quarter of a century has represented the high-water mark of quality. It is

ALPHA THE GUARANTEED PORTLAND CEMENT

and ALPHA Cement is tested by chemists every hour, day and night, throughout the process of manufacture. They make sure that the raw materials are of the proper grade, and mixed, burned and ground exactly right. The result is that ALPHA is always high in binding power.

We warrant every bag of ALPHA Cement invariably to meet standard specifications for fineness, tensile strength and binding-power. It makes concrete that grows harder and stronger with age. The people who buy ALPHA Cement once always come back for more.

Try our coal or cement the next time you order. If you are planning to build or make repairs, come in and get our valuable 80-page book, "ALPHA Cement —How to Use It." It tells how to mix concrete and how to make dozens of everlasting improvements on the farm or around the home.

R. D. FOREMAN
Centre Hall, Pa.

The Gasoline That Yields Most Miles to the Gallon

Because of its uniform High Quality. Try us on your next need of gas and note the difference.
Also High Grade Oils.

William McClenahan
WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTOR
CENTRE HALL, PA

RAT CORN
Kills Rats & Mice

For Sale By
Mrs. J. W. Keller, Linden Hall, Pa.
And All Good Dealers

The Centre Reporter, 1.50 a year.